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U.K. Chemical Industry Nationalization Feared

The first step towards what may eventuate in nationalization of the United Kingdom's chemical industry has been taken with the presentation of a bill to nationalize the British gas and coke oven industries, according to information reaching the United States. The British press described the bill as a "shadow of state control across the chemical industry" basing this on the fact that the government regards the manufacture of gas fuel as a chemical operation.

Reports reaching Washington ever since the labor government came into control have indicated moves in this direction could be expected and the publication of the bill for nationalizing the gas industry has given impetus to these views. Recent visitors to Britain have left with the impression that it may be just a matter of time before other branches of the industry will come under direct government domination.

The gas industry bill is very broad in scope. It divides the country into twelve areas with a board for each, which are to be autonomous and have broad powers in addition to developing and maintaining an efficient gas and coke system. Their activities are to be coordinated by a gas council, having mainly an advisory function.

According to information available in Washington the bill gives the gas industry power to manufacture and distribute gas, coke and byproducts, and to sell appliances, and it also adds that boards may "manufacture, treat, render salable, supply or sell" the following: "Any byproducts made or derived from gas, coke, or such other solid fuel aforesaid or any byproduct obtained as aforesaid." In short, the boards could become a vast organic chemical industry.

The British press reported that it is too early to say what will be the attitude of the British chemical industry. Manufacture of coaltar products is so involved that only a large corporation can do it economically. As large companies, the new

—Continued on page 86

Synthetic Rubber Policy Formulating

The senate last week unanimously passed the Bricker synthetic rubber bill, said to more nearly represent the views of the rubber industry on what should be the government's synthetic rubber policy, after rejecting the bill previously passed by the house. The measure now goes back to the house for concurrence in the senate substitute. If rejected it will be sent to conference.

The bill continues government controls over production and use of synthetic rubber until June 30, 1950, and requires that plants capable of producing 500,000 tons of general purpose synthetic and 65,000 tons of special purpose synthetic annually must be kept in operating or standby condition. All plants over this figure are to be disposed of as soon as possible.

A new corporation is to be set up to handle the program and the director is to begin work immediately to develop plans for disposal of all government synthetic rubber facilities. A progress report is to be made by April 1, 1949, and final disposal recommendations by January 1, 1950. The principal differences between the house and senate bills are these:—

The senate bill states that ultimate security lies in a free competitive synthetic rubber industry. The house bill policy called for government ownership and production until Congress ordered otherwise.

The house bill requires a minimum production of 225,000 long tons annually. The senate bill leaves the amount to be produced to the discretion of the President.

The house bill provides for control of natural rubber as well as synthetic and allows for required use in all products. The senate bill provides for control of only synthetic rubber in tires and tubes.

The senate bill requires pricing so that the government will not lose money in the operation. There is no similar provision in the house bill.

The senate bill provides that the government shall prepare a disposal plan covering rubber plants. The house bill contains no such provision.

Oilcake 1948 Quotas Recommended by IEFC

Revised preliminary recommendations covering the distribution of vegetable high-protein feeds during 1948 were announced last week by the International Emergency Food Committee. Under terms of the recommendations the following countries are entitled to the quantities, in metric tons, of oilcake listed below (oilcake equivalent):

Austria, 10,100; Belgium, 127,400; Czechoslovakia, 400; Denmark, 290,500; Finland, 22,100; France, 112,100; Greece, 5,100; Ireland, 11,500; Italy, 21,800; Netherlands, 172,100; Norway, 37,600; Poland, 13,100; Sweden, 142,700; Switzerland, 16,100; and United Kingdom, 294,200.

The quantities recommended for each of the countries represent 85 percent of the allocation originally recommended for 1947, or actual 1947 liftings, whichever is higher. Countries not listed may lift up to 85 percent of their liftings in 1947.

Alcohol Plant Offered for Sale

War Assets Administration has offered a wartime experimental alcohol plant at Springfield, Ore., for sale or lease in its entirety. The plant was erected to utilize waste products from timber in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol and alcohol byproducts by the wood hydrolysis process, successfully employed abroad.

The property is a full-scale commercial expansion of a pilot plant created early in the war at the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Madison, Wisc. It was designed to produce industrial alcohol from sawmill waste by the continuous percolation process which represents an improvement over the slower and more expensive process of batch percolation.

Estimated production of the plant is 4,000,000 gallons per year. It is also capable of producing large quantities of valuable by-products including lignin, calcium sulphate, carbon dioxide for dry ice, furfural, methanol, fusel oil and residual sugars for stock and poultry feed. WAA stated that the plant may be equipped for the manufacture of wood sugar molasses and partial or large scale production of yeast.

Information on the property may be obtained from the WAA office of real property disposal, Swan Island, Portland 8, Ore., or from the WAA office of real property disposal, Washington 25, D. C.,

Alkalies Distribution Control By Industry Agreement Studied

A committee of alkali producers will be formed shortly by Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman to "discuss the feasibility" of drawing up a voluntary agreement for the industry to control distribution of soda ash and caustic soda.

Representatives of fifteen producing companies, who met with officials of the Department of Commerce in an all-day discussion of the alkali situation March 25, agreed at the conclusion of the meeting that an industry advisory committee should be formed and submitted a list of prospective members to the secretary.

The committee would be organized under the provision of public law 395, the Taft Anti-Inflation Act, permitting industries to enter into voluntary arrangements for channeling scarce materials into essential uses without fear of violating the anti-trust law. This would be the first industry committee formed in the chemical field. It is understood, however, that plans are under way for a similar meeting next month with fertilizer producers.

The meeting was presided over by Bernard S. Van Rensselaer, of the staff of the Office of Industry Cooperation. The department was also represented by John C. Birden, chief of the OIC, David Bruce, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and H. B. McCoy, director of the Office of Domestic Commerce. They explained the objectives of the Taft law and described in some detail the administrative steps thus far taken to put the law into effect.

Frederick Arden, chief of the drug and chemicals section of the ODC, later addressed the group on domestic production and distribution of alkalies, and Charles C. Concannon, chief of the chemicals and health products branch of the Office of International Trade, discussed export requirements.

A general discussion then followed with the members of the industry on the following subjects:

1. Are domestic consumers obtaining the alkalies that they presently need?
2. Do these needs reflect minimum essential requirements, normal demand or such maximum demand as can reasonably be expected within the next year?
3. Is the production of alkalies sufficient to supply the domestic market and also provide the quantities needed to meet the minimum essential export requirements?
4. What effects will the coal strike have upon production?
5. What can be done as an anti-inflationary measure to provide the quantities of soda ash and caustic soda to meet the established export quota?

Industry representatives attending the meeting were:—E. M. Kolb, American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles; K. B. Stuart, Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, New York; W. H. McConnell, Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh; K. M. Wildes, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Daniel Townend, Fields Point Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.; Robert E. Wilkin, Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; T. A. Hashchke, Stauffer Chemical Company, New York; Kenneth B. Ray, and John D. Meyler, Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York.

Also, E. E. Rough, Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., New York; S. W. Jacobs, Niagara Alkali Company, New York; Chad F. Calhoun, Permanente Products Corporation, Oakland, Calif.; R. S. Roeller, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; W. I. Galliher, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; A. B. Chadwick, Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and Bert Cremers, Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

Export License Racket Probed

The senate small business committee last week heard further testimony of alleged traffiicking in fraudulent export licenses as the Department of Commerce joined with the Department of Justice in trying to track down the source of the illegal permits.

Jack Quinn of Jersey City explained to the committee at a one-day hearing how his name came to be connected with export licenses for about $500,000 worth of products. He was called before the committee as a result of testimony previously given the committee by Harry Levey, president of Haro Products Company, New York exporting concern, that he had purchased licenses from Mr. Quinn.

Mr. Quinn testified that the licenses were obtained by him from a man named Maguire, who claimed to have influence in Washington. He said he gave Mr. Maugire 60 percent of the fees he collected from the sale of the licenses and kept 40 percent. The hearing was recessed until today (Monday) to give Mr. Quinn time to produce Mr. Maguire.

Earlier in the hearing, a member of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police had shown that many export licenses were not perforated by official machines. David K. Bruce, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said that he was attaching much importance to the statements of the police, and the department was proceeding immediately to follow through with the Department of Justic to determine where the perforating machine used to validate the licenses was obtained.

Cutting Oils Tax Easing Proposed

Representative Antoni N. Sadlak, of Connecticut, has introduced a bill (H. R. 5961) in the house amending section 3413 of the internal revenue code to exempt cutting oils from taxes which are now being applied on them as lubricating oils.

The bill, which has been referred to the house ways and means committee for consideration as a part of the general tax revision bill, would appeal the tax effective the first day of the first month which begins more than ten days after date of enactment of the act.

Price Trend Continues Decline

There was no tuning up in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week for the expected upswing at the beginning of the second quarter. There was no manifestation of a response of demand to the expected stimulation from the coal strike. Animal fats, egg products, botanical drugs, essential oils, and synthetic aromatics exerted a depressing price influence which far outweighed the uplifting by a few lead and magnesium salts, domestic vegetable oils, and wattle bark. So, the general average was pushed down to another 1943 low of 145.4.

Price trends were chiefly the result of satisfactory supplies, both in the markets and in inventories. Hence it was that skimmilk powder was cut and whole-milk powder was raised; castor beans and flaxseed were reduced, but their oils were not changed; grease and tallow were reduced; corn, cottonseed, peanut, and soybean oils were advanced, and spices were fairly evenly divided between ups and downs. The movement was wholly downward and somewhat broad in botanical drugs and essential oils—mint oils were not involved. The scheduled advances in organics got only as far as three aromatics and one glycol at one place. The changes at April 1 will be more numerous among glycols and other alkyls.

The chlorine situation has been aggravated by the persistent inadequacy of storage facilities; fixed storage is not regarded as practicable, and tankcars and cylinders are scarce. This has cut back production, and the most bothersome result is the effect on the supply of electrolytic caustic soda. Caustic as a whole continues to tighten, but the resale market is falling off—so are its prices. High among the notably short items are chromic and glacial acetic acids.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 26, 1948	Mar. 19, 1948	Mar. 27, 1947
145.4	**145.9**	**155.0**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
The year	*148.1	147.6	138.8	133.8	123.2

* Three months.

Jap Slab Zinc Being Sold by U.S.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced March 22 that its subsidiary, the United States Commercial Company, will sell approximately 855 short tons of slab zinc of prime western grade which it has received from Japan. The material will be sold in eighteen lots, most of which are approximately 100,000 pounds, for delivery f.o.b. carrier at seller's warehouse, Staten Island, New York.

A schedule of weights and analyses, together with procedural instructions, will be mailed to all interested prospective purchasers who make request therefor by mail on or before March 31 to United States Commercial Company, 811 Vermont avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

Coaltar Dye Exports Hearing on April 2

Representatives of the coaltar dye producers, consumers and exporters will be invited to Washington early next month for an informal discussion with officials of the Department of Commerce of the supply situation of coaltar dyes and the advisability of placing some of them on the positive export list. A tentative date of April 2 has been selected for the meeting.

Charles C. Concannon, chief of the chemicals and health products branch of the Office of International Trade, who has had the coaltar dyes problem under consideration for several weeks, said that the meeting will be with only a small group of the industry, but later it is hoped to establish an industry advisory committee representing each of the important segments of the industry to go into the matter more fully.

The Silk and Rayon Dyers and Printer Association has filed a petition with the OIT asking that coaltar dyes be placed on the positive list and is being supported in the request by the Tanners Council of America. C. A. Mace, secretary of the Synthetic Chemical Manufacturers Association, conferred with OIT officials last week and later planned to discuss the matter with Howard Fletcher, of the Silk and Rayon Dyers and Printers Association.

Du Pont Forms New Agricultural Dept.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has created an agricultural product development section in its Grasselli chemicals department. The new section will handle only new products, and the company's established line of agricultural products will continue to be handled through the agricultural chemicals section.

Bertel C. Nylen has been appointed manager of the new group. Mr. Nylen joined the du Pont organization in 1930 as a member of the staff of the research laboratory of the ammonia department at the experimental station in Wilmington.

Ammonium Nitrate Deal With Army Concluded

The Department of Agriculture announced last Friday that the Army has agreed to lend 9,000 tons of ammonium nitrate to private industry to help alleviate the current domestic shortage. Under an exchange arangement, the USDA will borrow the fertilizer now and will pay it back in July and August when demand has slackened off. The exchange will be through the Commodity Credit Corporation and distribution will be made through normal commercial channels.

The fertilizer obtained from the Army will be sold by CCC to commercial fertilizer producers at current selling prices and a like amount will be purchased from the same producers in July and August at the same price at which it is being sold to them now. The 9,000 tons will be prorated to fertilizer producers on the basis of the respective amounts of ammonium nitrate supplied by each for the 1947-48 commercial export program.

Fertilizer Research Committee Named

A National Soil and Fertilizer Research Committee, consisting of scientists of the Land Grant Colleges and the Department of Agriculture, has been organized to assist in planning national and regional studies of soils, fertilizers and irrigation, the National Fertilizer Association stated last week. H. C. Knoblauch, of the Office of Experiment Stations, was elected chairman.

Spice Trader Ass'n To Meet May 3-5

The forty-second annual convention of the American Spice Trade Association will be held at the Astor hotel, New York, on May 3 to 5. William Archibald, of Van Norden & Archibald, is chairman of the convention committee and John Max Weyer, of Van Loan & Co., heads the committee arranging the annual luncheon.

Lignite Lab Approved

H. R. 2453 providing for establishment of a lignite research laboratory in North Dakota by the Bureau of Mines was signed into law last week by President Truman.

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Hercules Elects Baylis Secretary

George B. Baylis was elected secretary of Hercules Powder Company at the annual meeting of the board of directors held March 24. Raymond F. McAdams, former secretary, is retiring after serving forty-two years with Hercules and predecessor companies. All other officers of the company were reelected for the ensuing year.

Mathieson to Test Air Delivery Plan

Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, will conduct tomorrow a test drop of chemicals used in flood sanitation from an airplane at Westchester County airport. The purpose of the test is to ascertain the feasibility of delivering chemicals by air to flood-stricken areas isolated from their usual sources of supply, or to speed deliveries to a number of flooded communities.

Heyden Chemical Plans Streptomycin Output

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, is planning to begin producing streptomycin at its Princeton, N. J., plant by the middle of this year. B. B. Armour, president of the company, said this will be the organization's first output of this antibiotic.

Sperti Buys Beaufort

Beaufort Chemicals, Inc., Beaufort, N. C., has been purchased by Sperti, Inc., Cincinnati. William B. Albers, chairman of the board of Sperti, Inc., who announced the transaction, did not reveal the sum involved.

Insoluble Sulphur Prices Reduced by Stauffer Chem.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has announced a substantial reduction in prices on its "Crystex" insoluble sulphur, effective today. This is the second reduction made by the company in the past five months. Carload quantities, formerly quoted at 27 cents per pound, are now 19½ cents a pound. Prices for other amounts are as follows, all f.o.b. Chauncey, N. Y.:—

Lots of 10,000 pounds, 20½ cents per pound; 500 to 10,000 pounds, 21½ cents; less than 500 pounds, 23 cents. Terms are net cash, thirty days.

Synthetic Fuel Research Tax Impediments Viewed

Two bills to remove some of the tax impediments that might interfere with a rapid development of the synthetic fuel producing industry were introduced in the senate last week by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, of Wyoming.

S. 2372 would extend the present law depletion allowance of 27½ percent on oil and certain minerals to the mining of coal, oil shale and natural gas when produced for use in the production of synthetic fuel. S. 2372 amends the internal revenue code to permit amortization of the cost of synthetic liquid fuel plants over a period of sixty months for tax purposes.

Monsanto Division Gets New Research Director

Monsanto Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has appointed Dr. Frederic Matthews director of research for its Merrimac division, to succeed W. S. Wilson, who has been freed to devote his full time to special research projects in the paper chemical industry and allied fields.

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Chemical Corporations Incomes Off in 1945

The total compiled receipts in 1945 of 6,476 corporations in the industrial group of chemicals and allied products amounted to $9,909,991,000, according to preliminary reports by the Treasury Department on income and excess-profits taxes. The total compares with $9,987,196,000 for 6,298 corporations in 1944.

Preliminary statistics from corporation tax returns for 1945 include the following data from returns made by corporations in the industrial group of chemicals and allied products:—

	With net income	Without net income
Number of returns	4,414	1,772
Total compiled receipts	$9,359,330,000	$550,655,000
Net income	1,059,701,000	.....
Deficit	.....	28,730,000
Adjusted excess profits net income	413,926,000	.....
Total tax	562,368,000	.....
Income tax	255,502,000	.....
Declared value excess profits tax	1,249,000	.....
Excess profits tax	355,617,000	.....
Dividends paid in cash and assets other than own stock	368,006,000	8,236,000
Dividends received on stock of domestic corporation	83,393,000	287,000
Interest received on government obligations	9,851,000	676,000

Imperial Oil Plans To Sell Subsidiary

Imperial Oil, Ltd., Canada, plans to ask stockholders at the annual meeting for authority to sell its subsidiary, international Petroleum Company. Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), which holds 70 percent of Imperial's outstanding stock, has indicated that, subject to legal requirements of both Canada and the United States, it is prepared to purchase its prorata portion of International Petroleum stock.

Oil Industry Advisory Committee Appointed

Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug last week announced the appointment of a thirty-three-member petroleum industry advisory committee, operating under the Taft anti-inflation law, to begin the drafting of a voluntary agreement covering distribution and inventories.

The group will meet with the secretary April 1. The new agreement to be drawn up would replace the temporary voluntary agreement now in operation which expires March 31, but which probably will be extended with approval of the department.

In preparation for the drafting of the agreement, the Department of Justice simultaneously gave approval to regulations covering procedure to be followed by the committee. The regulations are somewhat broader than those applying to other industries, such as steel, which are now working towards voluntary agreements.

In the case of other industries, the advisory committees may "furnish information and advice," but in the case of the oil industry its committee is also given the privilege of making "recommendations

—Continued on page 85

Market Reports

Camphor was reported arriving from Japan late last week. A lot comprising 100 cases of refined material reached here from Yokohama but a check failed to discover anyone on spot offering the material for sale.

Ethylene oxide will be advanced 1c. per pound to 16c. in tankcar quantities, effective April 1, it was announced by a leading producer late last week.

Ethyleneglycol has been advanced 1½c. per pound by two suppliers. The tank price thus set up was 13½c., and it seemed likely that the usual differential would be set up eventually on carlot and less carlot quantities in drums.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Hospitals-British Guiana; Honduras.

Ice plants—Algeria; Ecuador; Egypt; British Guiana.

Laundry, dry cleaning industry—Egypt; Finland.

Medicinal & toilet-preparation manufacturers—Canary Islands; Switzerland.

Naval store importers, dealers, producers, exporters—Costa Rica; Norway, United Kingdom; Uruguay.

Tanneries—Sweden.

Textile industry—Hong Kong.

Continental Can Seeks To Restrain Tin Order

The Continental Can Company filed an action March 24 with Federal district court in Washington that would restrain the Department of Commerce from enforcing direction 10 of its tin conservation order M81, which limits the amount of tin that can be used by can manufacturers in 1948.

Calling the order "unrealistic and discriminatory in that it singles out tin can manufacturers," Hans A. Eggerss, Continental president, said that the order would save less than 1,000 tons of tin in 1948.

Mr. Eggerss declared that "the small savings does not warrant injury to the industry or its customers, while at the same time the department allows other tin-using industries, accounting for more than 70 percent of tin consumed, to go free.

Du Pont Names Kunsman To Succeed Hines

Thomas L. Hines, manager of the cellophane division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will retire Wednesday and will be succeeded by Arlington Kunsman. J. Edward Dean, formerly assistant director of sales of the division, will succeed Mr. Kunsman as assistant manager.

Mr. Hines joined the company thirty-three years ago and was appointed assistant general manager of the Du Pont Cellophane Company in 1930. He was named assistant manager of the company when it became a division of the rayon department and became manager in 1945.

Mr. Kunsman became assistant manager of the cellophane division in 1945 after serving for eight years as director of production of the rayon division. Mr. Dean was assistant plant manager at the Buffalo cellophane plant before being assigned to his present post in 1944.

Woods Heads Eastern Sales Of Titanium Pigment Corp.

National Lead Corporation has named W. H. Woods eastern sales manager of its Titanium Pigment Corporation, effective April 1. The duties of eastern sales manager were formerly handled by R. S. Perry jr., assistant sales manager, who continues in the latter capacity.

Mr. Woods joined the National Lead Corporation in 1930 as a member of its Atlantic branch. In 1937 he was transferred to the Titanium Pigment Corporation and was named assistant credit manager. Three years later he was appointed credit manager, a position he has held until his most recent appointment.

Merck Names Mahony Stonewall Plant Head

Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., has appointed Harold E. Mahony manager of its Stonewall, Va., plant, to succeed John H. Holcomb, who has resigned. Mr. Mahony, who was formerly assistant plant manager, has been succeeded in that position by John M. Millar. The company also appointed Alvin C. Sapp superintendent of manufacturing at the plant.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Casein, Genoa, Italy (BM-12).
Caustic soda, Sao Paulo, Brazil (BM-1); (BM-6, agency), Tamatave, Madagascar (BM-11).
Chemicals, textile, Prato, Italy (BM-15, agency).
Drugs, crude, Turin, Italy (BM-10).
Glue, Curitiba, Brazil (BM-4).
Japan wax, London, England (BM-8).
Lard, Fiesole, Italy (BM-14).
Linseed oil, Tamatave, Madagascar (BM-11).
Milk powder, Sao Paulo, Brazil (BM-3).
Oleines for soap manufacture, Prato, Italy (BM-15, agency).
Paint, Venice, Italy (BM-13, agency).
Pharmaceutical products, Turin, Italy (BM-10, agency).
Plant, one, acetate rayon; two, sulphuric acid, contact; two, caustic soda, electrolytic, United Provinces, India (BM-7).
Rosin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (BM-5, agency); Sao Paulo, Brazil (BM-6, agency).
Soap, Fiesole, Italy (BM-14).
Soda ash, Sao Paulo, Brazil (BM-6, agency).
Sodium peroxide, Turin, Italy (BM-9).
Sodium silicate, Sao Paulo, Brazil (BM-6, agency).
Turpentine, Tamatave, Madagascar (BM-11).
Urea, Curitiba, Brazil (BM-2).

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, March 28, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

The March survey of purchasing agents' opinion confirms the change in general business conditions reported at the end of February, and more clearly defines the trends—production generally remaining in high gear, although the inclination to decline is more pronounced. Luxury items are prominent in the slowing of demand. Backlogs of orders are disappearing rapidly, and while still substantial (52 percent report maintaining previous large order book), 34 percent show a decrease, compared to 14 percent increasing. This is the result of continuing close buying commitment schedules and inventory reduction policies.

Two new disturbing elements—wartalk and the coal strike—added to the uncertainties of the aid to Europe plans, have contributed to the development of more cautious policies. Purchasing agents' overall opinions are that, basically, business is sound; demand exceeds supply in many products; and production and sales would remain in good volume for several months, at least, if these disruptive conditions could be speedily eliminated. For the immediate future, extreme caution is generally advised by our reports.

Commodity Prices

Industrial material prices are almost static, with a tendency to lower, as competition increases. Worker productivity and production efficiency are reported better. Supplies are coming into closer balance with demand. Some of the fears of cost increases on another wave of wage demands have been lessened by the easier employment situation. Escalator clauses are reported dropping off again, which is a general gauge of the competitive climate.

Inventories

Industry is measuring inventories with extreme caution. They are somewhat lower than February, but new pressure is being exercised to continue the downward trend. Steel production, which is the most serious bottleneck, is adversely affected by the coal strike. Reduction in steel delivery allotments will create unbalanced inventories of other materials, even with the present short commitment policy. Selective examination of inventory items is advisable.

Buying Policy

The predominant purchasing policy continues within ninety-day commitments: 95 percent report this policy, with accent on the sixty-day limitation. The few exceptions are purchases of critical materials from foreign countries, where a longer range is indicated by upset foreign conditions. Purchase order quantities are being reduced in proportion to the drop-off in order backlogs, and to a basis that will maintain current production schedules.

Specific Commodity Changes

No important price changes stand out, the "downs" overbalancing the "ups" by a slight margin. Many more items are reported easier to get.

Increased in price were acetone, aluminum, bottles, coal, coaltar products, conduit, die blocks, dolomite, felts, formaldehyde, glue, platinum, rope, news ink, saccharin, small tools, twine.

On the downside were ethyl alcohol, burlap, butyl acetate, cocoa butter, cotton goods, some foods, glycerin, hides, leather, jute, lead cable, gum rosin, rubber, linseed oil, menthol, mercury, sugar, tallow, some textiles, yarns.

In tight supply were steel, aluminum, building materials, chain, lead, zinc, nails, methanol (good grades), some lumber, tin.

Easier to get were some types of automobiles, brass, bronze ingots, containers, cotton twine, small motors, fuel oil, pine oil, paint, polystyrene, thermoplastics, valves.

Employment

Employment is down, the greatest number (34 percent) reporting lower payrolls than at any time since the war—15 percent more than February. These reports do not cover the more recent layoffs caused by the coal strike. Overtime and extra shifts are fading out of the picture. The more efficient employees are being retained and are accelerating productivity. Northern California is hard hit by the power shortage, and its limitations on industrial production.

Canada

In general business, production has leveled off with the trend to go lower. Backlogs are holding up better than in the United States. Prices are on the downgrade. Inventories continue to be reduced. Employment is down. Buying policy duplicates that of the States.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Some fifty nations, assembled at Havana, completed last week the charter for the International Trade Organization. Government officials hailed the action as a far-reaching step toward placing international dealings on a sounder footing. It is intended to be a code that the signatory nations will follow as to the way they will do business with one another. It envisions the gradual elimination of the many barriers now obstructing world trade and the control of international trusts and cartels.

The feeling in government of a job well done is not unusual, however. Congressional reception of the agreement is anything but warm and a long look will be taken at its provisions before it is ratified by this country—if ever. Someday it may become a law, but it will not be this session. Notice has already been served that the implementing legislation will undergo a searching examination by the committees of Congress before favorable action is taken.

This was clearly evident in an announcement by the house ways and means committee, which handles tariff matters in Congress, that the world should understand that the mere signing of the charter by this government in no wise binds Congress to act in accordance with the agreement. The committee served notice that the charter, if submitted to its consideration, will be received and passed upon solely upon its merits—just as any other measure brought before it.

The resolution adopted by the committee—not unanimously but by a large majority vote—was another way of saying that the legislative rubber-stamping days are over.

Population Studies Are Useful

The action of the house in reducing appropriations of the Census bureau for its population studies of thirty-four metropolitan areas is being regarded in many quarters as an expensive error of judgment. Such areas are becoming more important than the central cities around which they are developing. They are revealing a relatively new pattern of growth, one which in years to come may be expected to affect the habits and customs of the people.

Preliminary studies on metropolitan areas were released last April and were to have been continued and followed by income, buying habits, capacity to consume, etc. But the house cut out the appropriation, and unless it is restored by the senate the studies will lapse. One reason for the house eliminating the funds was the release by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of certain population data. House members thought the Census bureau was merely duplicating facts already available in private industry when, as a matter of fact, the Metropolitan Life figures were based on data gathered by the bureau.

The senate's review of the stricken appropriation may show that such cuts are not wise in the long run. We are learning more about the assembly and use of statistical material on population trends, consumer income, and capacity to buy, and such information is of increasing value to manufacturers and distributors in advance of planning. Further study by the senate committee may give opportunity for correcting what might turn out to be a "penny wise pound foolish" policy.

Liquor Ballyhoo Assailed

Senators Clyde Reed of Kansas and Edwin Johnson of Colorado don't like the trend of liquor and beer advertisements of recent years. It is their considered opinion that guzzlers of *spiritus frumenti* can figure out for themselves the reasons why they imbibe and don't need any suggestions from industry that by so doing they are marked for distinction or that it keeps the home-ties together.

They have conjured up a little bill (S.

—Continued on page 36

Freight Movement Ordered Reduced

All coal-burning railroads were ordered last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission to curtail movement of freight by 25 percent, beginning March 30, in order to conserve fuel, short as a result of the coal miners' strike. The order will remain in effect until April 30 unless rescinded or modified by the commission.

A number of commodity exemptions were contained in the order to meet consumer needs for fuel, foods and health supplies. Products in these general classes, which are set forth in the order, are to be given preference and priority of freight movement over other products. Among the products so-named are the following:

1. All food for human consumption and feed for animals and poultry; all ingredients used in preparing food and feed when consigned to manufacturers, processors or packers.

2. Livestock and live poultry.

3. Coal, coke oven by-products and charcoal; crude petroleum, gasoline, fuel oil, kerosene, lubricating oils, lubricating grease, liquefied petroleum gas; petroleum coke, petroleum wax, candles; motor fuel, anti-knock compound and petroleum asphalt when shipper certifies on bill of lading that it is to be used as fuel or in the productioon of briquettes.

4. Medicine, drugs, surgical instruments and surgical dressings; hospital and sick room supplies, medical and dental supplies; soap, including substitutes, washing and cleaning compounds.

5. Paper for newspaper and magazine publication, and films.

6. Chemicals used for purification or treatment of municipal water supply or sewage disposal; chemicals for sanitation by mill and food processors or distributors or laundries; chemicals consigned for manufacturers of medicines or drugs; chemicals used as refrigerants for food preservations, insecticides and fungicides.

7. Empty containers and necessary packing and packaging material for all commodities named in this order.

8. Repair and replacement parts and supplies necessary to produce and manufacture fuel and maintain essential transportation operations during the emergency.

Czechoslovakia to Sign Trade Treaty April 20

The government of Czechoslovakia advised the Department of State last week that it intends to sign the protocol of provisional application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and to put the agreement provisionally into effect on April 20. The General Agreement is the comprehensive trade agreement among twenty-three nations which was completed last October at Geneva.

In announcing receipt of the information, the Department of State said that the United States Government is examining the implications and obligations of the agreement in the light of the recent developments in Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, a protest against this government granting any concessions to Czechoslovakia was made in the house by Representative Francis J. Love, of West Virginia. He said that he was not opposed to international trade with any country but it seemed ridiculous to grant tariff concessions to those governments which foster ideologies in opposition to the United States.

He protested particularly against the concessions in the General Agreement reducing the tariff on hand-made glassware from 45 to 30 percent. He said the thirty manufacturers of hand-made glassware employ 12 to 15,000 people and in 1945 did a $23,000,000 business. It also purchased $2,000,000 worth of sand, lime, potash, metallic oxides, and coloring material and consumed $2,500,000 worth of natural gas and other fuel and used $1,500,000 worth of corrugated paper boxes.

Warren Petroleum Elects New Officials

Warren Petroleum Corporation has elected Leonard C. Ritts chairman of its board of directors and has named H. F. Beardmore, E. S. Calvert and R. R. Porterfield vice-presidents. Mr. Ritts was formerly president of Devonian Oil Company, and Mr. Calvert and Mr. Poterfield were vice-president and secretary respectively, of that company. Mr. Beardmore was formerly production engineer of the Barnsdall Oil Corporation.

How can a name serve an industry?

Can the name – alone – of a firm perform a service to industry?

We think it can.

When a man can order goods and know before he sees them that they are of highest quality – when the name of his supplier gives him that assurance–then indeed a name is valuable.

It takes time to build that kind of assurance. For over 60 years scientists and technicians, and an alert managerial staff have been building such a reputation for one of America's oldest chemical houses – NYQ.

Today the name NYQ is serving the chemical and pharmaceutical industry. To manufacturers and wholesalers all over the world, it carries assurance.

NYQ makes iodides, bismuth salts, quinine and other pharmaceutical chemicals.

NYQ

THE NEW YORK QUININE AND CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.

GENERAL OFFICES: 99-117 NORTH 11th ST., BROOKLYN 11, N.Y. • ST. LOUIS DEPOT: 915 MARKET ST., ST. LOUIS 1, MO.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

"Where You Can Sell"

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Betacarboxyadipic Acid Esters

Plastics—Suggested as plasticizer for various plastic materials.

Rubber—Suggested as plasticizer for natural and synthetic rubber.

Bisthioammelin Esters

Resins—Starting point (U.S. 2300645) in making condensation products with formaldehyde which may be combined with alkyd resins to give heat-curing coatings (claimed to have excellent color retention).

Cupric Chromoglucosate

(*Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.*)

Corrosion-Prevention—Suggested as inhibitor in aerated water, calcium and sodium brines for freezing and ice plants, cooling systems for automobiles and stationary power plants, engine-jacket water for locomotives and marine diesels, gasoline and kerosene pipelines and tanks, high-chloride cooling water, hydraulic lifts, marine power plant condensers and coolers, mercury arc rectifiers, pontoons and buoys (inside), power plant condensers and coolers, recirculating spray systems for air washing and conditioning, refinery condensers and coolers, sealed-in absorbents for unit refrigerators, slushing compounds, water-soluble cutting oils.

Dipentaerythritol Hexabutyrate

Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose.

Ceramic—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Plasticizer for ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer in nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used for protecting articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer in making films from nitrocellulose.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, and plastic material, from nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose.

Resins—Plasticizer for resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

Rubber—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber articles.

Stone—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork or for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Research Labs. Head

Harold A. Clymer has been appointed administrator of the research laboratories of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia. Mr. Clymer, who has been associated with the firm since 1939, was formerly in charge of technical administration.

Tall Oil Ass'n Reelects Doyle and Scharwachter

The Tall Oil Association reelected Leonard J. Doyle, Union Bag & Paper Corporation, president at its recent meeting in New York. Albert Scharwachter, Arizona Chemical Company, was reelected vice-president, and the following members were named to the board of directors: J. A. Auchter, North Carolina Pulp Company; A. T. Cirino, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company; W. J. Damtoft, Champion Paper & Fibre Company; L. W. Gould, Gaylord Container Corporation; A. E. Griffin, Camp Manufacturing Company; J. W. Sales, Hummel-Ross Division, Continental Can Company; R. J. Spitz, Newport Industries, Inc., and C. B. F. Young, National Southern Products Company.

SOCMA Spring Outing Set for May 25-27

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its spring outing at the Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., on May 25 and 27. The tentative plans call for a board meeting in the late afternoon of May 25, to be followed by a business meeting of the association and a dinner.

The following day will be devoted to a golf tournament, with a "get-together" dinner in the evening at which golf prizes will be awarded. The association office at 41 East Forty-second street, New York, is accepting reservations, and all reservations should be made through the office.

Drug Act Revision Hearing on April 16

OPD Washington Bureau

The senate interstate commerce committee will hold a hearing April 16 on the Miller bill (H. R. 4071) amending the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and on the companion bill (S. 1190) introduced in the senate by Senator Wallace White of Maine. The bills restore authority to the Food and Drug Administration to regulate sales of products after movement in interstate commerce.

Minn. Mining Organizes Market Research Section

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has established a new division to handle market research and marketing development. Designated

Dr. Charles W. Walton

the new products division, it is headed by Dr. Charles W. Walton, formerly assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing. Before joining the company in 1947, Dr. Walton was manager of chem-

—*Continued on page 86*

NFA Board Spring Meeting April 14

The annual spring meeting of the board of directors of the National Fertilizer Association will be held in Florence, Ala., on April 14. On the following day, the directors will be guests of Gordon R. Clapp, chairman of the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority during a visit to the authority's fertilizer production facilities.

Wood Research Progress Reported

The possibility of deriving valuable elements for livestock feed from the unused wood residue of mills and forests was discussed by Elwin T. Harris, chemist specialist at the forest products laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wis., at a meeting of the Forest Products Research Society held in Chicago on March 22 to 24.

Mr. Harris said that the cellulose in unused wood residue from mills or forests can be converted by chemical means into sugar solutions, which, in turn, can be concentrated into a thick molasses which may be of value in supplying a carbohydrate feed for livestock. He said that wood sugar can also be used as the source of a yeast that is high in protein and B complex vitamins, and suggested that this yeast may become a valuable food supplement for poultry and livestock.

The speaker added that wood-sugar molasses is being produced in a pilot plant at the United States Forest Products Laboratory, and is being sent to many of the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations for testing and evaluation as stock feed.

W. K. Van Ormer, of the coated products division of the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., spoke on "The Preparation of Wood Surfaces Prior to Finishing." His address covered both past and present practices in general use in preparing surfaces to receive finishing materials.

Mr. Van Ormer took note of recent improvements in finishing materials and the effect their acceptance has had on sanding operations in relations to cabinet room and finishing room operations, and described the uses of coated abrasive products in both the primary and final stages of preparation of "white wood" surfaces for the application of finishing materials.

He spoke of the consideration that must be given to variations in the structure and hardness of various types of wood for their effect upon the general techniques to be employed to provide surfaces for the application of finishing materials, and touched briefly on the location and employment of sanding machinery.

Three principal methods used in curing glue lines with heat created by high-frequency energy were described by Lloyd E. Dimond, chemical engineer of the Thermex Division, Girdler Corporation, Louisville, Ky. The three methods are perpendicular heating, parallel heating, and stray-field heating.

For perpendicular heating, which is used in making plywood, laminated wood and furniture panels, he said that almost any heat-sensitive glue may be used, and added that both hot and cold setting urea resins, phenolic resins, resorcinal resins, soybean glue and blood glue have all been used successfully. However, he added, cold-setting urea resins, resorcinols and other glues that set in a few hours at room temperature are more efficient than high-temperature phenolics and others that normally require relatively high temperatures to set in a short time.

Glues for parallel heating, which is the most efficient means of gluing with high-frequency heat, must meet much more

—*Continued on page 44*

Boulware Brand Names Day Luncheon Speaker

Lemuel R. Boulware, vice-president of the General Electric Company, will be principal speaker at the Brand Names Day luncheon to be held tomorrow at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. The day, sponsored by the Brand Names Foundation, will have as its theme "Reinforcing America's Faith in Brand Names and Advertising." The afternoon will be featured by a symposium with six speakers in round table discussion.

N.Y. Oil Trades Ass'n Installs New Officers

H. E. Brandli, of the Cities Service Oil Company, was installed as president of the Oil Trades Association of New York, at the organization's annual meeting held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on March 24. Other officers installed were vice-president, John W. Baker, Philippine Oil Refining Company; secretary, Joseph C. Smith, Smith-Weihman Company, and treasurer, Gordon L. Benjamin, Gulf Oil Company.

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Cereal Chemists, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-28.

American Chemical Society Chicago, April 19-23.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 7-10.

American Institute of Chemists, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, May 7.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, November 7-10.

American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Management Association, Packaging Exposition, Cleveland, O., April 26-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Nacional de Cuba, Havana, Cuba, April 12-14.

American Plant Food Council, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-16.

American Society of Brewing Chemists, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 28-May 1.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.

American Society for Testing Materials, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 21-25.

American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.

American Water Works Association, Atlantic City, N. J., May 3-7.

American Zinc Institute, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 15-16.

Animal Health Institute, St. Paul, Minn., April 19-20.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, April 23.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., April 26-29.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 7-10.

Chemical Market Research Association, Boston, Mass., April 8.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 24.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

Greater New York Safety Council, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, April 13-15.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 3.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 5-8.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 2.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 14-16.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.

National Fisheries Institute, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, April 6-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 2.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel Cleveland, Ohio, April 21-23.

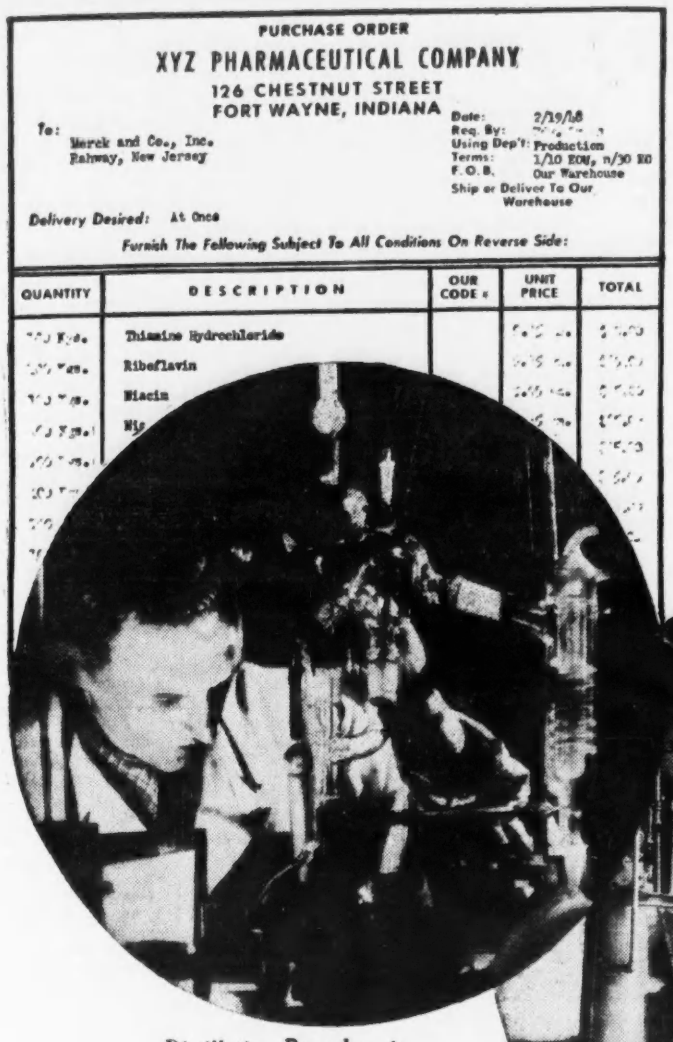
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palm Beach, Biltmore hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., April 3-8.

Proprietary Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 20-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., May 25-27.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 18-20.


PURCHASE ORDER

XYZ PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY

126 CHESTNUT STREET
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

To: Merck and Co., Inc.
Rahway, New Jersey

Date: 2/19/48
Req. By:
Using Dep't: Production
Terms: 1/10 EOM, n/30 EO
F.O.B. Our Warehouse
Ship or Deliver To Our Warehouse

Delivery Desired: At Once

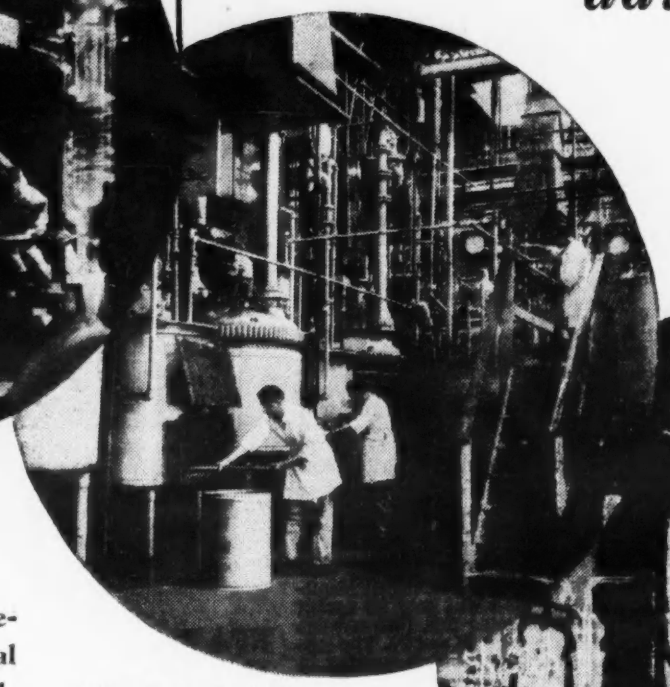
Furnish The Following Subject To All Conditions On Reverse Side:

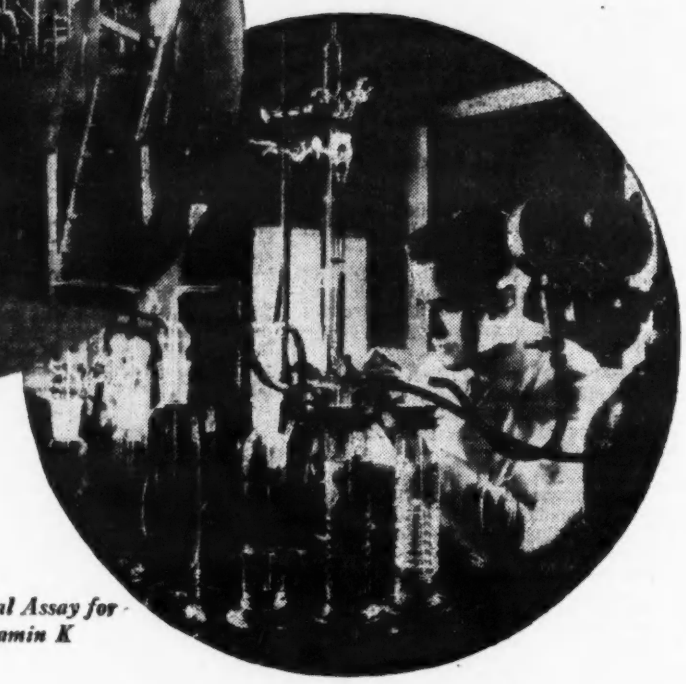
QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	OUR CODE #	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
[illegible] Kgs.	Thiamine Hydrochloride		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Kgs.	Riboflavin		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Kgs.	Niacin		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Kgs.	Nia[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Kgs.				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				

Distillation Procedure in Vitamin Production

With Your Order For MERCK VITAMINS

you are buying definite advantages for your own products.


A Step in the Production of Vitamin B_1


Chemical Assay for Vitamin K

MERCK research has been directly responsible for many important original contributions to the synthesis, development, and large-scale production of pure vitamins and vitamin factors.

Based on this pioneering experience, vitamins of unvarying high quality and purity are being produced under the Merck label. Their established reputation can become part of your own vitamin products.

The following MERCK VITAMINS are available:

Thiamine Hydrochloride
Riboflavin
Niacin
Niacinamide
Niacinamide Hydrochloride
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Biotin
Ascorbic Acid
Menadione
Vitamin K_1
Alpha-tocopherol

We will be pleased to quote on your requirements.

MERCK VITAMINS

MERCK & CO., Inc. RAHWAY, N. J.

Manufacturing Chemists

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

March 26, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11½- .12
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .12 - .16
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- 10½

Acetabiol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms.....lb. .65 - 75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. .38 - 43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .26
kgs. .....lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - 41
smaller lots .....lb. .41 - .42

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all. E. .....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib., dms., works..lb. .61 - —
bbls., works.....lb. .67½- —

Acetoacetortholuidide, bbls., works.lb. .75 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. .67 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, bbls., works .....lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .55 - .60

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone cns., dms... .....lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.....lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms. .....lb. .43 - .51
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .54 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .36 - .44
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .47 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls... .....100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
60%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 10.80 -11.05
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works .....100 lbs. 13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 10.07 -11.00
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 7.02 - 8.62

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .64
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - .50

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Maryland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs..... 20 - .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots .. ..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works....lb. 1.15 - 1.22

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.. .....ton.149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.124.80 -125.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.129.70 -130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.144.70 -145.00
less car lots, same basis.ton.149.70 -150.00
gran., bulk .....ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.119.70 -120.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.124.80 -125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.139.70 -140.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.144.70 -145.00
USP $25 per ton higher.

Bromer's, bbls. .....lb. 1.22 - 1.34

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works .....lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.50

Camphoric, natural, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
synth., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50

Capric, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .35½- .36⅝

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic, 99½%-99¾%, dms., c.l...lb. .21½ Nom.
l.c.l .....lb. .22½- .23½

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls..lb. .25½- —
dms., c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .24½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
kgs. .....lb. .26¼- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .23½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, bbls., mixed.....lb. .61 - .65
Coconut oil, distl., dms.....lb. .29½- .30
Corn oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .24½- .25
Cottonseed, distl., dms.....lb. .24½- .25
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. .....gal. 1.48 - 1.61
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.51 - 1.64
tanks same basis.....gal. 1.42 - 1.55
Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles.gal .99 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.01 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .91 - —
190° C to 220° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .91½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .93½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .83½- —
210° C to 240° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal .62 - —
255° C to 271° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .68½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .70½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60½- —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works.lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, 4lb. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
F (see Acid, monosulphonic)

Folic, bots.....gm. 2.00 - 2.10

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- 14½
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - 14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .27 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.45 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.26 - 1.28

Gamma, bbls. .....lb. 1.03 - 1.07

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots.....lb. .28 - .31
dms. .....lb. .14 - —
kgs. .....lb. .16 - —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. .....lb. 2.83 - 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .30 - .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works.lb. .19 - 19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, steel dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
48%, steel dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
52%, steel dms., works.....lb. .12½- —
60%, steel dms., works.....lb. .18½- —
70%, steel dms., works.....lb. .15 - —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .064 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis. .....lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.....lb. .75 - .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis.....lb. 2.42 - —

L, bbls., works.....lb. .73 - —

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. .....lb. .14½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .15 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. .....lb. .17¾- —
10 or less.....lb. .18¼- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .31¾- .32½

Lauric, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .59

Laurent's, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms.....lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms. .....lb. .35 - .35½

Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms.....lb. .3230- .33
water white, dms.....lb. .3530- .3690

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .26 - .30
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.40 - 2.60

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .22 - .23
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls.....lb. .17½- 19½

Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 -18.50
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.20.00 -21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 -26.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra .....lb .06 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb .08½- —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., extra, works. .....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6,-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid J).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Bronner's)
Neville and Winther's, dms.....lb .73 - .76
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works.....kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works... .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.95
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.....100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.45
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.95
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.45
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra .....lb. .13 - —
7 lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red)
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .69 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l. works.....lb. .13¾- .14
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .13½- .14¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14½- .15¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms.....lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - —
technical, bbls., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. .....lb. .80 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., wks. .....lb. .85 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Perchloric, 60%, cbys, works.....lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works.....lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..... .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.. .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. .....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... .....100 lbs 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt equald..... .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP XII, 85%, 100 lb. cbys., c.l..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .13
70-lb. cbys. .....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .13
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns.....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, tgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Propionic, nat., dms., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb. .22 - —
synth., works.....lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, sc'd).
S, bbls., works.....lb. 2.54 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .75½- .79½
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works.....lb. .21½- .22
Stearic, double pressed, bgs..... .....lb. .33 - .34
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .32½- .33
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36¼
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .87 - .90
Sulphonilic, CP, bots., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works. .....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.25 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, E. works.....ton.15.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works.....ton.17.50 -18.50
CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton.19.50 -20.50
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .29¼- .30¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.....lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. .....lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.39 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .41½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - .45
kgs. .....lb. .42½- —
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .62 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.65 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Uramino (see Aminoacetic, bis .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Uric, bls. .....lb. 1.95 - 2.10

Acacia—Alcohol, Salicyl

Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.....oz.32.50 - —
cryst., potent, bots.....oz.35.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .31 - .42
tanks, works .....lb. .28½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Agar .....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Agaric, white, bls. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls...lb. 2.75 - 2.90
powd., bbls. .....lb. 2.80 - 2.85
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss..lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Miss...lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .72 - .80
dms. .....lb. .68 - .88
Butyl, normal, ferment. Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .32 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E....lb. .32½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E .....lb. .34½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .32 - —
synthetic dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12½- .14
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½- .12
tertiary, dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber cns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD15, CD41, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R..gal. .99½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.gal. 1.03½- 1.08½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .92½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.01 - 1.09
tanks, same basis.....gal. .93 - —
SD2G, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.01 - 1.09
tanks, same basis.....gal. .93 - —
SD2GH, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .98 - .98½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.02 - 1.07
tanks, same basis.....gal. .91 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.05 - 1.10
tanks, same basis.....gal. .92 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal. 1.00½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04½- 1.09¼
tanks, same basis.....gal. .93½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- 14½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14 - 15½
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal.18.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.18.14 -18.19
tanks, same basis.....gal.18.03 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., same basis. .....gal.19.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.19.11 -19.18
tanks, same basis.....gal.19.00 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb .29½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb .30½- —
tanks, works .....lb .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal .57½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 3.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).

Alcohol, Tetrahydrofurfuryl—Apomorphine

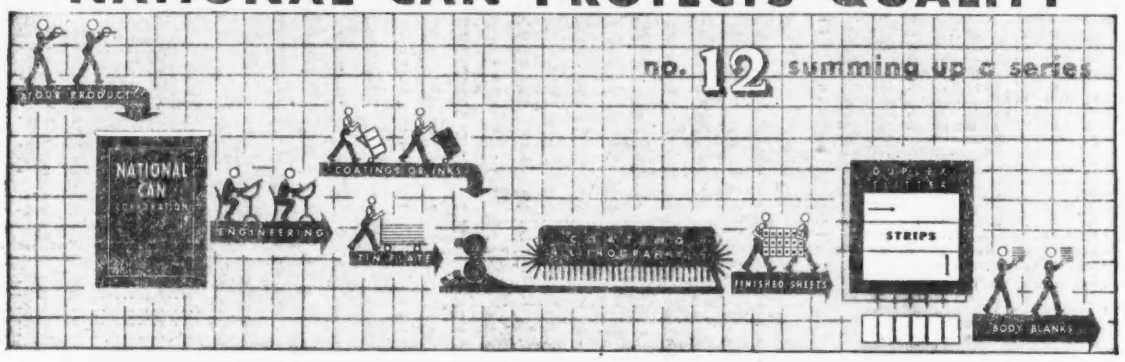
Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - .18
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs.....lb .12 - 12½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....oz. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works....lb .64 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .63 - .64
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38¾
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works.....gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .35 - .40

Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, grd., kgs., works.....lb. .66 - .67
unclassified, grd., kgs., works...lb. .16½- .40
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24°, tbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
30°, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution 32°, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Formate, solution, 19° Be., dbls., c.l., lb. 09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb 10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works ton 56.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 76.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% $Al(OH)_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point...lb .03 - 03½
ton lots, same basis.....lb 03¼- 05½
smaller lots, same basis...lb 03¾- 04

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, tech., 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. 19¾- —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX, dbls., dms.....lb .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .52½- —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs..lb. .15 - —
slugs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd..lb. .24½- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .43¾- —
Paste, living, extra fine, dms...lb. .56 - .63
standard, dms.....lb. .38 - .43
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, dms.....lb. .47 - .62
standard, dms.....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .47 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb. .43 - .44
varnish, stand., dms.....lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb. dm., 1½c per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c to 12c per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .20½- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
less ton quantities.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .90
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra.....lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works....ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content)....ton 65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac),
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms...lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars.....lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.320.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.338.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .064 - .0975
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15½- .16¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. .16¼- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .18
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works.. lb. .40¼- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1....lb. .21¼- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works....ton.48.50 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va...ton.37.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .39¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton.230.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphanate, bbls., dms., works....lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton.38.00 -40.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 10½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld....lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanate, pure, dms., jars...lb. .63 - .71
Sulphocyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide),
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.20
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns.....lb. .77 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb .42 - 45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb .50 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .16
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - .14
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .24 - .26
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, Star.....lb. .14¾- .15
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Mexican, bgs., futures.....lb. .24½- .25
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21¾- .22¼
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns.....lb 2.27 - 3.35
dms.....lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works....lb. .60 - .80
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .33 - 33½
Needle, cs.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - 27½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27¾- 28½
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .27¼- 31½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¼- 32¾
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Antipyrine, bbls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70

FROM DESIGN TO DELIVERED PRODUCT
NATIONAL CAN PROTECTS QUALITY



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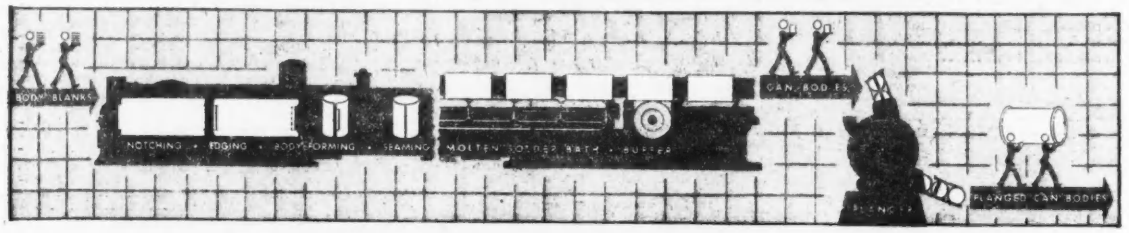

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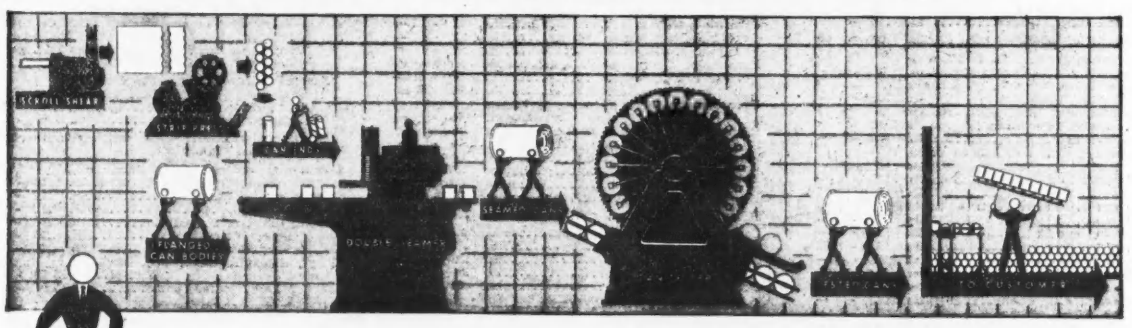

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Archil Extract—Blue, Soda

Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity).20.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines..ton.76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton.68.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.31 00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis...ton.27.00 - —
7T bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.27.00 - —

Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l..ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines..ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.29.00 - —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. 00½- —
process form, bgs., works.....lb. .05¾- 12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico. metric ton.27.50 - —
Asphaltum, South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -27.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.10.80 -12.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.90 - 9 85

B

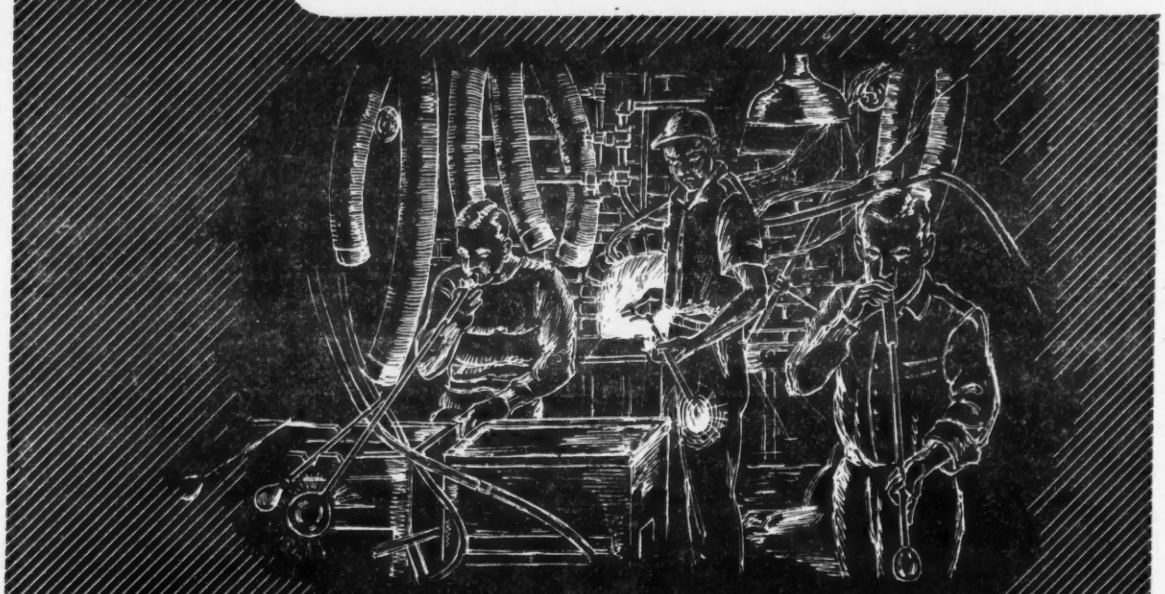
Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.75 - —

Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.67.50 -75.00
small lots, works.....ton.74.50 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. 12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up.....lb. .48 - .49
smaller lots.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb .10 - 10½
kgs.....lb. .12½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works.....ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton.33.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.46 25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines....ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.20 00 - —

Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8 50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works..ton.11 00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. 85 - 90
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - 55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works..lb. 35¾ 42¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. 379 - 474
dust, dry, 50%, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. 33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 34 - 36
wet, 50%, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. 34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb 35 - 36
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb 3.50 - 3.65
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms. ret., works..gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c..gal. .21 - —
W Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis..gal. .21 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works...lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.00
dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.....lb 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots.....lb 1.85 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots.....lb 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb 30 35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works. lb. 23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb 24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb .72 .75
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works.....lb 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 3.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb .62 - —
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms.....lb. 3.79 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms.....lb 4.05 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 13½- —
cs., l.c.l., ship. point.....lb. .17 - .18
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .22½
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. 065 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. 0682- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .10¾- .12
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .075 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. 12¾- —
furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .035 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .075 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., l.c.l. .....ton.26.00 -31.00
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product.. bgs., c.l., works..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..... unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 7.50 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Prussian bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis. lb. .80 - —

STAUFFER CHEMICALS

for the GLASS INDUSTRY



The glass and ceramic industry relies on Stauffer as a dependable source of supply for large quantities of Borax, Boric Acid, Potassium Nitrate, Caustic Soda and Sulphur. Stauffer operates over 30 plants in all sections of the country to supply you promptly with your industrial chemical needs.

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Borax
Boric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlorine
Citric Acid
Cream of Tartar
Muriatic Acid
Nitric Acid
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Stripper, Textile
Sulphur
Sulphuric Acid
Sulphur Chloride
Tartar Emetic
Tartaric Acid
Titanium Tetrachloride

BHC & DDT Concentrates and Mixtures

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
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221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Ill.
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Calif.
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Apopka, Fla.—North Portland, Ore.—Houston, Texas

STAUFFER

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - .29
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls....lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis....lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices 1½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefiag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bodlo leaves, bls.....lb .11 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton 75.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton 50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos. bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works..ton 60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works..ton 65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 60.00 - —
Chicago, works..ton 60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see Di) precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Bonnie flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 74.50 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 94.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 93.20 -93.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 114.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 113.20 -113.50
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton 44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 73.20 -73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 93.20 -93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 73.20 -73.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 93.20 -93.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 98.20 -98.50

Borax packed in kgs. is $10 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - 21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - 23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works, lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .02¾- .05
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, works, paper bgs., l.c.l..lb. .06¾- .10¾
Italian type, bgs., works.....lb. .10¾- .14
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works.. lb. .05¾- .10¾
Italian type, bbls., works.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis. lb. .05¼- .05½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. .05½- .05¾
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .11
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3.....gal. .067 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, frt., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
tankwagons, same basis....lb. .32½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Miss..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-4 cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- —

Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns.....lb. 4.89 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more....lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works, gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works, gram 4.10 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works, gram 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... 10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works....unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers' dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. 09½- —
c.l., same basis.....lb. 10½ 11¼
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l. works.....ton 70.00 -90.00
delivered.....ton 102.00 -109.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars, frt. equald..lb. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton 50.00 -59.00
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .50 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns.....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns.....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib, dms...lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm. 24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis..cs. 19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - .41
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb. 2.35 - 2.60
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Cd, dms., dlvd..lb. .23½- —
5% Cd, dms., dlvd.....lb. .28½- —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....kilo. 75.00 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton 75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30

Blue, Ultramarine—Caramel Coloring

Calcium phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works, lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works..ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l. works.....ton 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.....lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms.....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots..lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Russian, bgs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. 1.25 - —

DINITROANILINE

SODIUM SULPHIDE Flake & Solid

CAUSTIC SODA Solid

BLEACHING POWDER 70%

ASPIRIN USP

ANILINE OIL

FORMIC ACID 85%

RESORCIN USP Recrystallized

GLUCOSE 45° Bé

MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy

TRICHLORETHYLENE

PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%

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Caraway Seed—Clover Tops

Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.	lb.	.17	Nom.
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.17½	.18
futures, new crop, bgs.	lb.	.17	.17½
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.55	—
Carbinol butyl, norm., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	42	—
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	70	—
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	52	—
tanks, works	lb.	50	—
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	—
Sesqui. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	—
c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.08	.08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11	—
c.l.	lb.	11½	—
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	07	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	07½	—
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	07½	—
c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	08½	—
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	08	—
c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	09½	—
zone 4, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	07½	—
c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	08	—
USP, cbys.	lb.	.17	.19

Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are: 1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif., S. F., Calif., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.	lb.	1.82	- 1.85
medium, cs.	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Indian, cs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
green Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated)			
Carmine No. 40 NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	- —
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	- 6.15
Carotene, crude, research grade tins, works	gram	5.00	- —
in vegetable oil (alpha, 10%, beta, 30%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.85	- —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.90	- —
tech., tins, works	lb.	67½	- —
diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works	lb.	.70	- —
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works	lb.	3.37 80	- —
50,000 A units per gm., bots., works	lb.	7.87	- —
5,330 A units per gm., bots., works	lb.	.85	—
Carvol, bots.	lb.	13.00	-16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.40	- .43
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., cms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	03¾	- —
Casein, domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.33	- .35
rennet precip., 40,000 lbs. or more same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
Imp. acid-precip. ground, bgs., 100 ogs. or more	lb.	.28¾	- .30¼
rennet precip. unground, 100 ogs. or more	lb.	.36	Nom.
smaller lots	lb.	.37	Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls.	lb.	.60	Nom.
broken, bls.	lb.	.18	.18½
thinquill, bls.	lb.	.60	Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.11	.11½
broken, bls.	lb.	07½	.08
Kwangsi, broken, bls.	lb.	.12	.12½
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.36	.36½
medium, bls.	lb.	.42	.42½
thin, bls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Yunnan, bls.	lb.	.13	.13½
Buds, China, bgs.	lb.	.21	.21½
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.25	.26
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports, long ton		170.00	—
Siam, c.i.f. Pacific coast, long ton		180.00	—
Oil (see Oil, castor)			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	39.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	3.25	—
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.68	.70
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures	lb.	.29	.30
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.23½	.24
futures, bgs.	lb.	.22½	.23
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)			
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	—
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	—
c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	.54
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	.59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.53	—
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.50	—
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	—
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.51	- .57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52	- .58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.56	- .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	- .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	- .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.70	- .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	—
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75	—
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	02¾	- 05¼
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.04	—
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton	32.50	-40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton	30.00	—
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.	lb.	.65	- .70
Roman, bls., futures	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton	49.50	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton	54.50	-55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works,	ton	50.50	—
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton	39.50	-43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton	42.50	-45.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton	33.50	—
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton	40.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	50.00	-60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton	35.00	—
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract, powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1010-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1115-	—
solid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.0435-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0460-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0375-	—
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton	13.50	-14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	9.50	-10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	10.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton	11.00	-16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton	13.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00	—
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	net ton	16.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton	45.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton	50.00	-55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90	- .95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.50	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.55	- 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.65	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.70	- 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works	lb.	1.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	- .15½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.55	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.15	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.75	—
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20	- .23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .33
Chloro-orthotoluidine (Red KB base), bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25	—
cyls., 180-lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.82	—
25-lbs., ex whse.	lb.	1.00	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	12.00	-14.28
jars, dms., smaller lots	lb.	14.75	-15.55
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	—
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works,	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09¼	—
8¾%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09¾	—
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton	16.00	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	- .27
Green (see Green, chromium).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	7.11	—
Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill, 30-in., cs.	lb.	1.26	Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.96	—
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.69	—
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	—
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42	—
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works,	lb.	4.20	- 4.30
standard, dms., works	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.	lb.	.82	- 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.34	- .35
due soon	lb.	.33	- .34
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.90	- 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	—
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.85	- 4.75
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.11	- .11½
futures, bls.	lb.	.10½	- .11
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.65	- .70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	

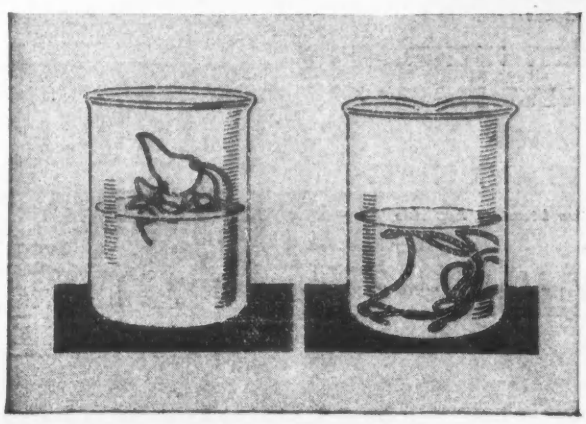
Life...on the

AGAIN IN PLENTIFUL SUPPLY... AEROSOL WETTING AGENTS PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROCESS IMPROVEMENT

Since surface tension causes water to resist complete penetration of many materials which are immersed in it, water is often "not wet enough" for many industrial processes. Here is where Cyanamid's AEROSOL* wetting agents, the most powerful available, come in. For when added to water and other liquids, AEROSOL wetting agents increase the spreading, penetrating, emulsifying and dispersing action in an extraordinarily diversified range of application.

AEROSOL wetting agents have made it possible for many manufacturers to adopt many types of industrial operations which were previously thought impossible or commercially impracticable. Other existing processes have been improved with a marked saving in time and expense.

Although the number of applications of the AEROSOL wetting agents has increased remarkably since the latter have been commercially available, a broad field of applications still remains.



AS YET-UNDISCOVERED applications of AEROSOL wetting agents must necessarily result mainly from the interest of the prospective user of these products, Cyanamid has published another edition of a 78-page illustrated book discussing various characteristics of these products and their important applications. Solubility, surface and interfacial tension, action in acids and alkalies, and penetration are among the subjects covered. The book is available on request. Write to American Cyanamid Company, Industrial Chemicals Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

AN EXAMPLE of the unmatched wetting power of AEROSOL wetting agents. In beaker at far left, cotton yarn floats indefinitely on the surface of water. At right, one drop of an AEROSOL wetting agent causes yarn to sink *immediately*.

Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm.11.10 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.11.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl.11.60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed, grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms....lb. .60½- —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .69½- —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .65½- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .37 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 34% Co, kgs. lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve. or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. 1.30 Nom.
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Blue, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures....lb. .21 - .23
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .27 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .18¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Hydrate, dms., del. E. Miss.....lb. .26¼- .26¾
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .21½- .22½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23• - .23½
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .45½- —
12.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .28 - .30
red, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld.lb. .21 - .24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms..lb. .21½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .30½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l. works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.60

Copper sulphate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs.12.55 -12.80
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.13.55 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Pacific ports.....ton.290.00 Nom.
Atlantic or Gulf ports.....ton.296.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures lb. .07 - .07½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.53 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.58 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.80 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .39 - .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E..ton.80.00 -82.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, com., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt..lb. .35½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .36¼

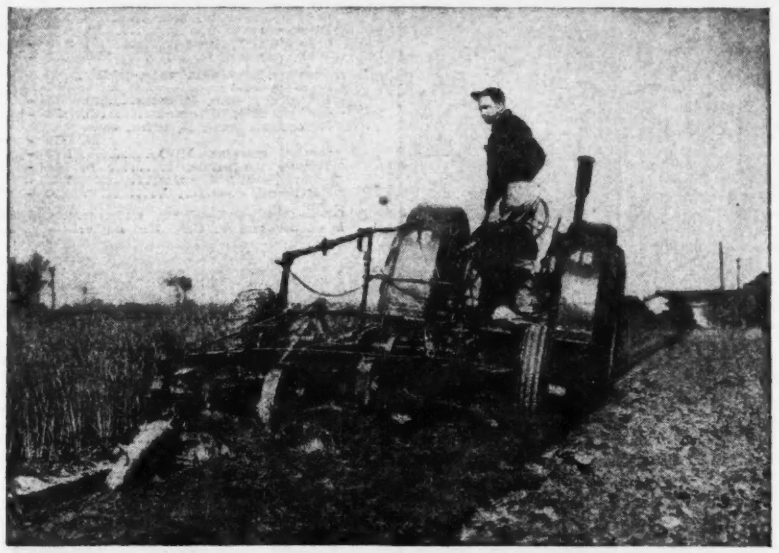
Coaltar—Diethylamine

Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works....gal. .21½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works....gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works..gal. .29 - —
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys.....lb. .80 - .85
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- .19¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16¼- .18¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .38 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works.....lb. .30½- —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs.....lb. .70 - .75
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs, futures.....lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Cutch, extract, 55% tan., bgs., ex dock..lb. .09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.55 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton. 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd...gal. .27 - —

D

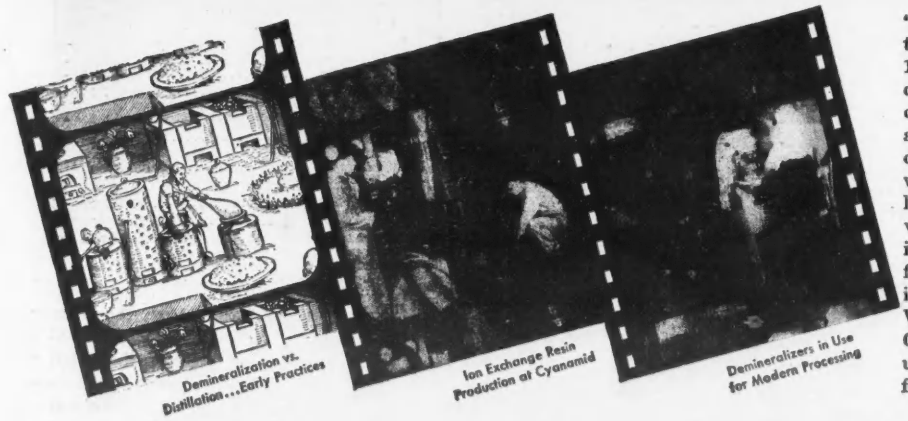
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .67 - —
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .31½- —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga..ton.39.25 - —
Texarkana, Ark.....ton.41.00 - —
Tupelo, Miss.....ton.39.25 - —
Wales, Tenn.....ton.39.25 - —
Rock, paper bgs., works.....ton.34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19¼
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.64 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.79 - —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.38 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.82 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.53 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.48 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.92 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.63 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.23 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.38 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
imp., bgs.....lb. .11¢5- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.50.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton.62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - .38¼
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
tanks.....lb. .35½- .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .79½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .77¾- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld...lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works....lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .46½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
tanks.....lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .31½- .33¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .32½- .34
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .30 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .71 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .65 - —

Chemical Newsfront



EARTH AS GOOD AS YOU MAKE IT

"Humus," the farmers call it, but in everyday parlance humus is that vital portion of the soil which increases water-holding capacity, serves as a storehouse of readily available plant food, and improves the tilth of the soil, enabling it to produce bumper crops year after year. Since barnyard manure is no longer available in sufficient amounts, many farmers now plant and plow under special "cover crops" or utilize crop wastes like stubble, straw or cornstalks to replenish the humus content. And when AERO* CYANAMID nitrogen-lime fertilizer is applied at the time of plowing under, it does three important things: it speeds conversion of the cover crop or crop wastes into better quality humus; it increases the amount of humus formed from any given tonnage of organic material; and it aids the following crop through the lime and nitrogen which it provides.


Demineralization vs. Distillation...Early Practices
Ion Exchange Resin Production at Cyanamid
Demineralizers in Use for Modern Processing

"WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE" is the title of a new Cyanamid 16 mm. sound film in color. It describes in detail the ion exchange process which produces a low-cost chemical equivalent of distilled water, showing what ion exchange resins are, how they work and the advantages of demineralization in various industries. It runs for twenty-three minutes and is available without charge. Write American Cyanamid Company, Ion Exchange Products Department, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Diethylaminoethanol—Ethyl Acetate

Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms. ..lb. 48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. ..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .13½- —
Diethylether, dms., works..lb. No prices
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. No prices
l.c.l., works..lb. No prices
tanks, works..lb. No prices
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. No prices
l.c.l., works..lb. No prices
tanks, works..lb. No prices
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. No prices
l.c.l., works..lb. No prices
tanks, works..lb. No prices
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. No prices
l.c.l., works..lb. No prices
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. No prices
l.c.l. ..lb. No prices
tanks ..lb. No prices
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. No prices
l.c.l., works..lb. No prices
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works..lb. No prices
Diethylstilbestrol, bots. ..kilo.330.00 - —
Digitalin, cryst., bots..gram.18.00 -19.00
powd., bots. ..gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms..lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms..lb. 33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l..lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c..lb. 40 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers ..lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works...lb. .19 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .07½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .05½- —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs..lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs. ..lb. .11½- .12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .26 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .91½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .90 - —
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .16 - —
ret. 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .38½- .48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l..lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. ..lb. .22 - .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald..lb. .— - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls..lb. .21¼- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .14 - .17
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs. ..lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. ..lb. .26¾- —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms..lb. .07 - .08½
refd., dms..lb. .17¾- .18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .423 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .433 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .408 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. ..lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl. c.l., works, South..gal. .38 - .51
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .39 - .54
N. Y., whse..gal. .53 - .58
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .48 - .61
dms ..lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine, bbls. ..lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .35 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.63.00 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls..lb. .27 - .28
imp., N.F., cut, bls..lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs..lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs..lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs..No stocks
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb.14.85 - —
No. 2, cns..lb.14.85 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb.14.85 - —
No. 3, cns..lb.30.25 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.20 - —
No. 2, cns..lb. 4.00 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
No. 2, cns..lb. 4.00 - —
No. 3, cns..lb.19.25 - —
No. 4, cns..lb. 6.35 - —
No. 32, cns..lb. 4.35 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 9.35 - —
No. 3, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
No. 4, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
No. 5, cns..lb. 3.45 - —
No. 6, cns..lb. 3.45 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns..lb 9.15 - —
Blue, D&C, No 4, cns..lb 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns..lb 13.55 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns..lb 13.55 - —
No. 6 cns..lb 13.75 - —
No. 7, cns..lb.12.45 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns..lb 9.15 - —
No. 4, cns..lb 16.85 - —
No. 5, cns..lb 4.75 - —
No. 10, cns..lb 17.40 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns..lb 3.10 - —
No. 9, cns..lb 3.10 - —
No. 10, cns..lb. 2.50 - —
No. 11, cns..lb 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns..lb 2.50 - —
No. 17, cns..lb 9.15 - —
No. 18, cns..lb.20.15 - —
No. 21, cns..lb 3.95 - —
No. 22, cns..lb 9.15 - —
No. 28, cns..lb 20.70 - —
No. 33, cns..lb 14.65 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.13.55 - —
No. 2, cns..lb.13.55 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns..lb. 9.15 - —
No. 8, cns..lb. 9.15 - —
No. 10, cns..lb.11.35 - —
No. 11, cns..lb.11.35 - —
No. 22, cns..lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns..lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns..lb.13.55 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.13.55 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.13.55 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
No. 3, cns..lb.24.00 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 9.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550..lb. .61 - —
Jet, No. 551 ..lb. .66 - —
Brown, R, conc..lb. 1.04 - —
Orange R, brilliant..lb. .67 - —
Red, 4 B, conc..lb. 1.03 - —
Yellow, C ..lb. .88 - —
FN, conc. ..lb. .91 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis.
Auramine, O ..lb. 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue..lb .91 - —
Jet ..lb. .91 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc....lb. 1.21 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc....lb. .61 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra..lb. .41½- —
Y, extra ..lb. .48 - —
Fuchsine, conc ..lb. 2.63 - —
Green, Malachite, conc..lb. 1.04 - —
Rhodamine, B ..lb. 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc..lb. 2.19 - —
Violet, methyl, B..lb. .87 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis.
Black, acid blue, B, extra..lb. .61 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc..lb. .36 - —
Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO..lb. 1.12 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc. ..lb. .81 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra..lb. 1.69 - —
Methanil, conc..lb. .70 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls..lb. .50 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls..lb. 1.03 - 1.08
tanners, bbls ..lb. .05½- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls..lb. .60 - .65
Elecampane root, bls. ..lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls..lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .48 - .54
select, budis. ..lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots. ..oz.53.50 -54.00
Ephedra herb, bls. ..lb. .20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs..oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .46½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .44½- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots..gram. .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
smaller lots ..100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Baltimore, Cartteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.

Ergot, USP, cns..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Eserine, bots..oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots..oz.60.00 -61.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .102 - —
tanks, works..lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichlorocthyl, purif., dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .12½- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs..lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms..lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cns.lb. .74 - .89
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .16 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .18½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - .20¼
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - .21¼
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .18½- .18¾
NF, dms..lb. .20 - —

BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .56½- —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. 60½ 66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works. lb. 70 —
Bromide, tech. 99%, dms.....lb 36 40
Butyrate, bots .....gal. 5 50 - —
cns., works .....lb 65 - 70
dms., works .....lb 60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. 13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. 20 - 22
Cinnimate, cns.....lb. 2 30 - 3.60
Formate, dms. .....No stocks
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.08 4.27
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Methycryiate, M 2 dms., works. lb. 60 - —
cns., works .....lb 63 67
P-2, cns., works.....lb. 65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb No prices
Oenanthate, dms .....lb 2 60 - 3 25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. 33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. 50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Ethylanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose 6b dms., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. 52 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 54 - 62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11½- —
West of Rockies.....lb. .12 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies....lb. .08 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .08½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works....lb. 50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .14½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - .13½
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. No prices
l.c.l., works.....lb. No prices
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. No prices
l.c.l., works.....lb. No prices
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. No prices
l.c.l., works.....lb. No prices
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..
l.c.l., works.....lb. No prices
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
tanks, same basis.....lb. No prices
Monomethlether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. No prices
l.c.l., works.....lb. No prices
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb 80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots oz. 11 85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. .....lb. 80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb 6.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb 6 80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb 14 - 15
Eugenol, prime USP XII.....lb 2.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls.....lb. .17 - .18

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works. ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -17.50
Glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works. ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works.....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .10¼- .10¼
futures, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works....lb. .13½- —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.35 - 2.65
Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. 24 - 25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton.160.00 Nom.
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton.170.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton.135.00 Nom.
Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
blonde, bgs .....lb. .27 - .30
Flusks, bgs .....lb. 80 - 85
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines. ton.45.50 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.47.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines.....ton.40.00 - —
noncontract c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.45.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton.38.50 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.34.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.33.00 - —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.32.00 - —
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.. ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0645- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0695- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0545- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0595- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0370- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb. .0395- —
uninhibited, tanks, works.....lb. .0350- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton.30.00 - —
Tex. mines .....ton.27.00 - —
spent bulk, Bayonne.....ton. 2.60 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.....lb. 15½- .20¼
tanks, works .....lb. 09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.....lb. 30½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28 - —
tanks .....lb. .28 - —

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb .55 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock..lb. .21 - 23
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95% dms., c.l. works. lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks.. gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks....gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks. gal. .105 - 11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .105 - .12
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks. gal. .115 - —
natural, 26-70, octane group 3, tanks..gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd....lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - 40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns. dms.....lb 3.40 - —
prime .....lb. 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
unbleached, bgs., futures.....lb. .16½- .16¾
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
No. 3, futures.....lb. .17 - .17½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate), cryst., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .21 - .24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .26
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
hide, 100-121 (jelly in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23 - .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .30
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .31
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .32
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .38
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .31 - .32
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - .30
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks .....lb. .39¼- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .41½
tanks .....lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks .....lb. .39¼- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .40½
l.c.l. .....lb. .39⅞- .40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms .....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.....oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots. .....oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., futures. lb 30 - 31
Goldenseal root, bls. .....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.30 - 6.55
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots..oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse....lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .23 - —

Even back in the '90's . . . when the folks went to meeting in the family buggy . . . Esso Standard Oil Company had already begun its experiments on light fraction petroleum refining—from which has developed Esso Petroleum Solvents.

SINCE THEN, the demand for Esso Solvents has grown tremendously . . . and today they're to be found meeting many needs in the automotive, textile, paint, food and rubber industries, as well as in hundreds of others.

From the gleaming finish of modern automobiles, to coated fabrics and plastic fittings . . . the answer to many industrial problems is found in Esso Solvents.

Whatever *your* solvents needs may be, you can be sure of high-quality *uniformity* and *stability* — when you use Esso Petroleum Solvents!

FOR HELP on *any* solvents problems you may have . . . call on your Esso Solvents sales representative.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia, Pa.

Grease—Hyoscyamine Sulphate

Grease, house, loose.....lb. .16½- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .18 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose.....lb. .17 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .42¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis.
lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - —
32-37%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¼- —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
pure, bgs., works.....lb. .32 - .38½
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works.lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins.....lb. 1.70 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.80 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.85 - —
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, (tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .19 - .21
Macassar DBB, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24½
MA, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24½
loba C, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28½
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
2nd quality, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
3rd quality, bgs.....lb. .19 - .22
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs.....lb. .24½- .26½
E, cs.....lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .30 - .31
No. 2, cs.....lb. .24 - .26
East India, black, bold, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15¾
Batu, bold, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12½
nubs, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09½
Elemi, cs.....lb. .25 - .27
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.....lb. .17 - .17¾
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Gum, ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1.....lb. .46 - .51
No. 2.....lb. .38 - .43
No. 3.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 4.....lb. .28 - .31
No. 5.....lb. .23 - .27
No. 6.....lb. .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .42 - .48
Mastic cs.....lb 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Scammony, cs.....lb 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs.....lb .06 - .07
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y.; works..ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works..ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.....lb. .70 - .71
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls.
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.15
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial, 90°-100° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .17 - .19
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3.....gal. .12½- .13½
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .16 - .18
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3.....gal. .12 - .12¾
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .30 - .60
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works. lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .38 - —
Hexane, industrial, 60°-70° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - .20
tanks, group 3.....gal. .13½- .14½
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .30 - .60
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots...oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03¾- .05
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.....oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50

From SHELL CHEMICAL

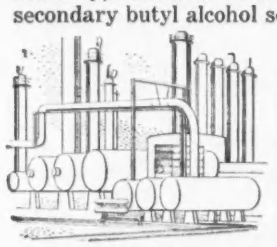
SYNTHETIC ALCOHOLS

useful as solvents, extractants, intermediates

AS SOLVENTS these high purity alcohols offer characteristics ranging from complete solubility in water to complete solubility in oil. These properties are important in the formulation of cleaning compounds, brake fluids, cutting oils and oil treating compounds. Alcohols in this group can also be used to excellent advantage as latent solvents in nitrocellulose lacquers and in the manufacture of anti-freeze, fungicides and germicides.

AS EXTRACTANTS they provide high solvency for a variety of specific products. Isopropyl alcohol, for example, is used in the processing of pectin, sugar, starch, gelatin, animal and vegetable tissue. The selective solvency of these alcohols is also found to be advantageous in the refining of high grade mineral oils and in vitamin extraction.

AS INTERMEDIATES they serve many different industries. For example in the metallurgical industry, xanthates of isopropyl alcohol and secondary butyl alcohol serve as collectors in ore flotation. Secondary butyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol and methyl isobutyl carbinol are important in the preparation of acetate esters for solvent use.



	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES					
	MOLECULAR FORMULA	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	BOILING POINT °C.	SOLUBILITY % BY WEIGHT AT 20°C. IN WATER	SOLUBILITY % BY WEIGHT AT 20°C. WATER IN	FLASH PT. TAG OPEN CUP °F.
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	$CH_3CHOH.CH_3$	60.9	82.3	100	100	69
SECONDARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	$CH_3.CHOH.C_2H_5$	74.12	99.5	24.4	56.0	85
TERTIARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	$(CH_3)_3.COH$	74.12	82.4	100	100	60
METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL	$(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CH(OH)CH_3$	102.17	131.63	1.8	6.35	131
ALLYL ALCOHOL	$CH_2:CH.CH_2OH$	58.08	96.9	100	100	90

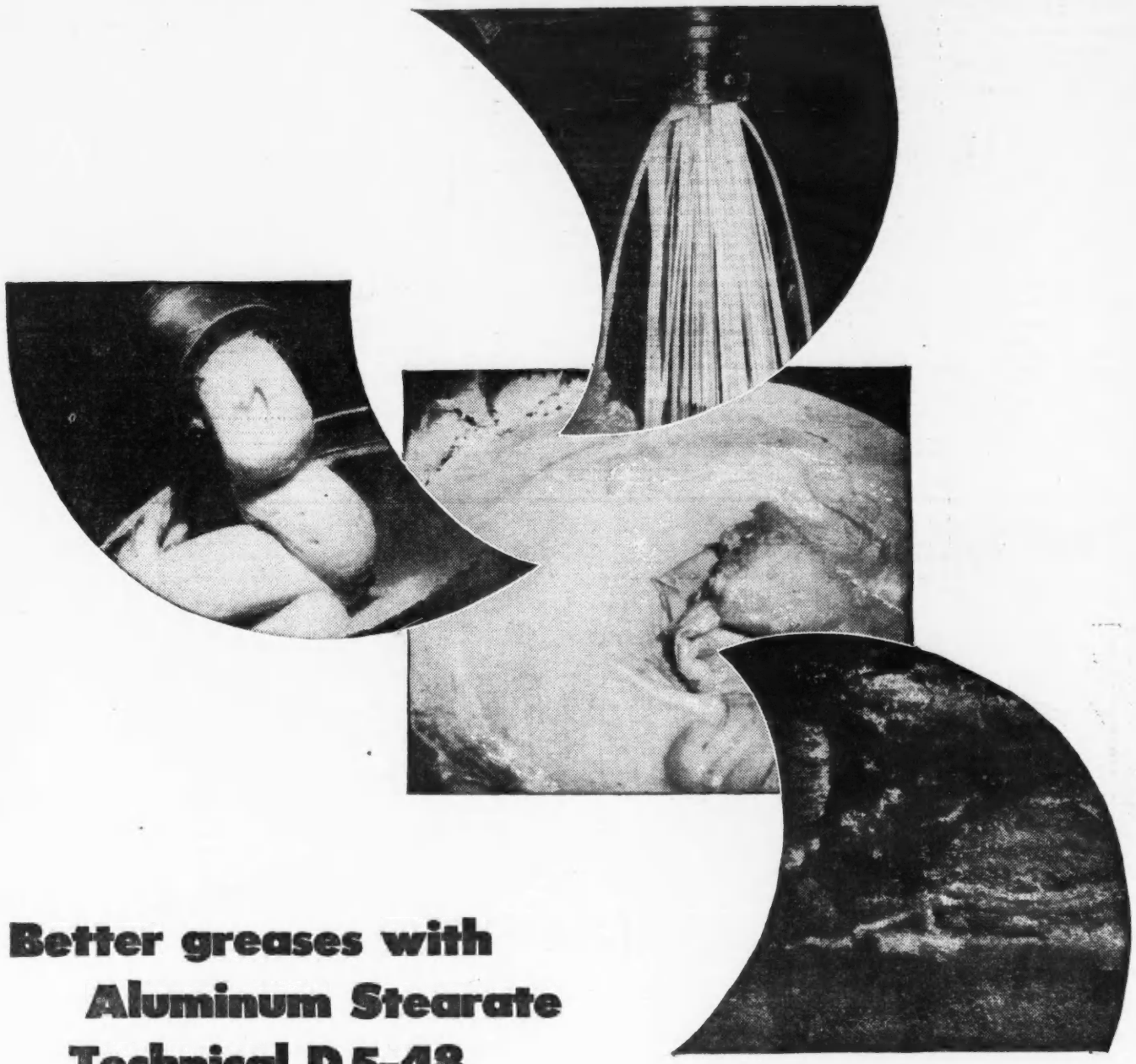
A letterhead request to any of the Shell Chemical offices listed below will bring you full descriptive literature and samples of any or all of the above alcohols.

Among the many other Shell Chemicals are: Diacetone alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 • 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit

MALLINCKRODT



Better greases with Aluminum Stearate Technical D 5-48

Grease plant photographs courtesy of Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)

Grease makers report:

—that Aluminum Stearate Technical D 5-48 *raises the dropping point* of their grease about 5°F. above that obtained with most aluminum stearates;

—that D 5-48 *improves gel strength*; and

—that D 5-48 *goes farther.*

Mallinckrodt Research developed D 5-48 especially to meet these requirements of grease makers. Aluminum stearates is not the only factor controlling the quality of greases, but only the right grades of aluminum stearate make greases satisfactory for specific services.

Aluminum Stearate Technical D 5-48 $Al(OH)(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2$	
Appearance	—White or slightly yellow-white powder
Softening Point	—155-160°C
Al_2O_3	—8.7-9.0%
Water-Soluble Salts	—0.5-1.0%
Bulk	—45-50 fl. oz./lb.
Acetone Extractable	—6-7%
Water	—0.5-1%

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works has worked closely with grease makers for over a quarter of a century and has built up a large fund of information and experience to help solve grease-making problems. This is at your service for the asking. Write for detailed information on uses and grades of aluminum, barium, calcium, strontium and other stearates used in greases.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

81 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CHEMICAL USERS

UNIFORM DEPENDABLE PURITY

MALLINCKRODT STREET, ST. LOUIS 7, MO. • 72 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

Hypernic Extract—Lime, Hydrated

Hypernic extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52½- .55
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .45
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .28½- .29
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .23½- .24
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .41 - .42
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .50 - .55
Leaves, bgs. lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots. lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red. Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. lb. 2.14 - 2.50
synth., paste, bots. lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls. lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island. lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars. lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs. lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns. lb. 12.30 -16.40
beta, cns. lb. 9.00 -12.50
pure, cns. lb. 5.05 - 7.95
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs. lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't. point. lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point. lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point. lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 4.75 - 4.90
powd., bgs. lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works. gal. .09¾- .11
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - .18
djus. lb. .17 - .18
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.00
cryst., tech., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l. bbls, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls. lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald. lb. .06½- .07
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms. lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms. lb. .69 - .72
Reduced, 98%, kgs. lb. .85 - —
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms. lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .43 - —
ton lots. lb. .44 - —
less ton lots. lb. .45 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 40.00 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 26.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms. lb. .45 - .46
Oxalate, bbls. lb. .23½- —
dms., bgs. lb. .25½- .26¼
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .23½- .26¼
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .97 - 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works, gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns. lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works. lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns. lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works. lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns. lb. 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra. lb. 3.10 - —
Isopentane, dms., works. lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works. lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works. lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Jalap root NF, bls. lb. .44 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .50 - .55
Resin, powd., bxs. lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms. lb. .50 - .92

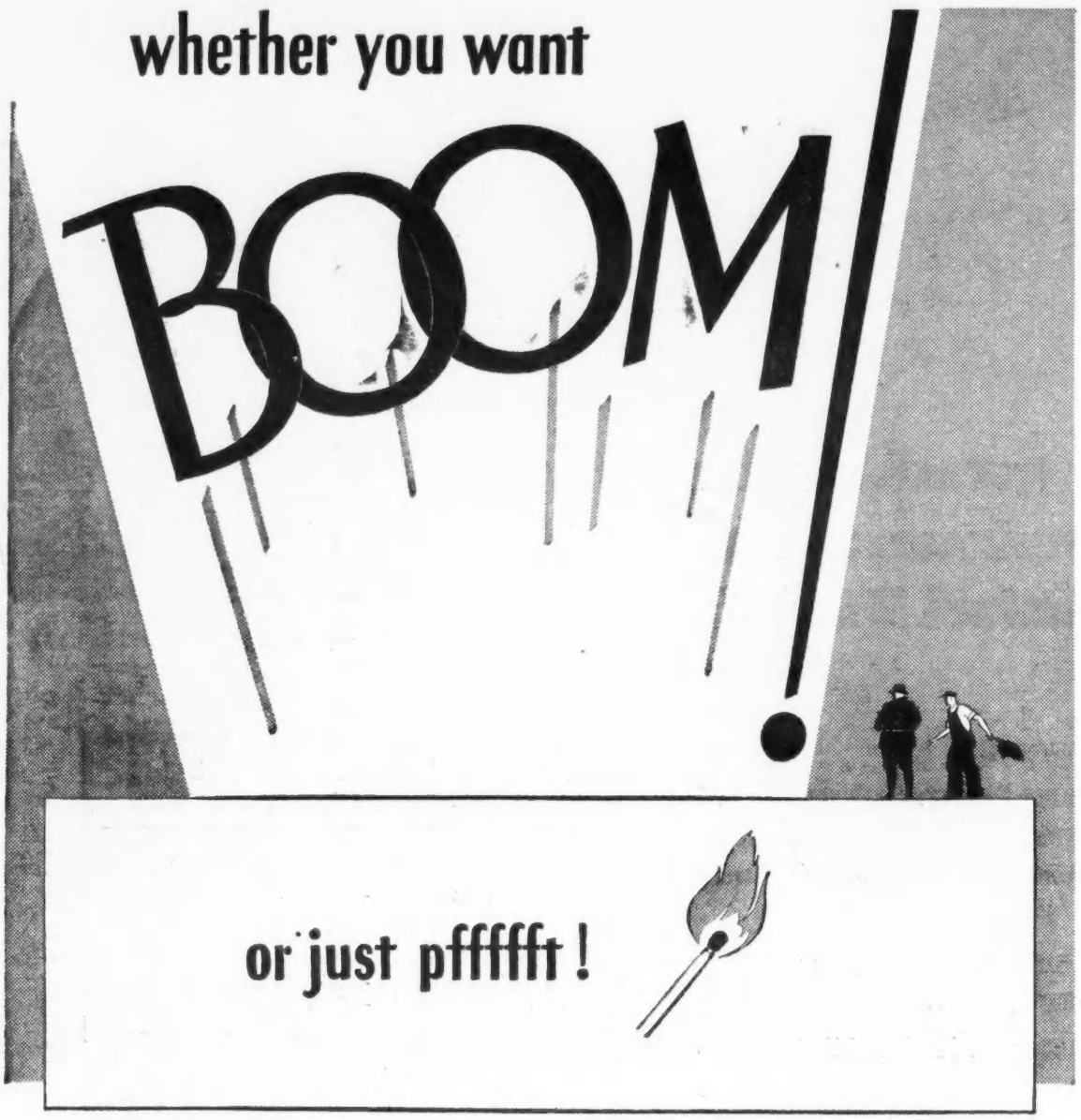
K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb. .46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks. gal. .09625 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks. gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .1115- .1340
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks. gal. .09 - .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks. gal. .095 - .09625
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks. gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks. gal. .125 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .07 - .08
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse. ton. 85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton. 95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls. lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works. lb. .24 - .25
USP, dms., works. lb. .22 - .23
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works. lb. .23½- —
USP, dms., works. lb. .21¼- —
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago. lb. .21½- .22
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .55 - .57
Laurel berries, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, good, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Greek, bls., futures. lb. .13 - .13½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .66 - —
ordinary, bls. lb. .30 - .31
select, bls. lb. .75 - —
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls. lb. 18½- —
cryst., bbls. lb. .19¼- —
gran., powd., bbls. lb. .19¼- —
Arsenate, basic, powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. lb. 21¾- —
l.c.l. lb. 22¾- 23¾
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. 29¼- —
l.c.l. lb. 30¼- 31¼
Lead arsenate prices are works or frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. whse. basis East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms. lb. 49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars. lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13% bbls. lb. .43½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
E. St. Louis. lb. .1480- .1485
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works. lb. 27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. 30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .33½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .29 - .31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1700- .1775
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1800- .1875
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1785- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis. lb. .1825- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .1875- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1810- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis. lb. .1850- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .1900- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., dms. lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs. lb. .17 - 17½
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .49 - —
ton lots. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots. lb. .54 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .14 - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .19 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- .17½
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- .20¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .29
unbleached, c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - .27
Lemon peel, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls. lb. .06 - .07
5-lb. bundles, cs. lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls. lb. .10½- .11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works. lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works. tons. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine. ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Penn. ton. 9.29 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Eagle, W. Va. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn. ton. 10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —

whether you want



or just pfffffft!

PENNSALT POTASSIUM CHLORATE CAN HELP MAKE IT BETTER

Mining explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, or paper . . . whichever of those your product may be, you'll do well to include Pennsalt Potassium Chlorate as one of the ingredients. You can count on its uniform high quality, its rapid and complete reactivity.

That's because Pennsalt guards every step of the manufacture of potassium chlorate with rigid quality control.

Pennsalt's long experience as a basic chemical producer stamps it as a supply source to be relied upon. Let us know how we can serve you.

PENN SALT CHEMICALS

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of WASHINGTON • LOS ANGELES • TACOMA, WASH. • PORTLAND, OREGON

Lime, hydrated, Marblehead, Ohio..ton 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton 10.00 - —
Nowata, Ala.....ton 12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.....ton 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton 12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton 11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton 11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton 11.00 - —
Eagle, W. Va.....ton 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton 9.70 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton 10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton 11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works...ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex. lignaloe wood.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex. lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex. petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls.....lb. .31 - .35
Linseed meal 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton 68.00 -69.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1660- .1675
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .1775
Lithium bromide, bbl works, frt. equald..lb 1.90 - —
Carbonate NF, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars.....lb 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb 1.30 - 1.46
Fluoride, bbls.....lb 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars.....lb 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .06¼ - —
bbls., c.l. same basis.....lb .06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .06½ - —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb .07¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb .08 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb .08 - —
smaller lots.....lb .08¼ - —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ¾c. higher
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .88 - .95
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½ - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½ .49½
Lovage root, dmp., bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII, tins.....lb. 10.00 -11.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs.....lb. 1.38 - 1.42
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs., futures.....lb 1.40 - 1.45
broken, futures.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb 29 - 32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½ - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½ - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

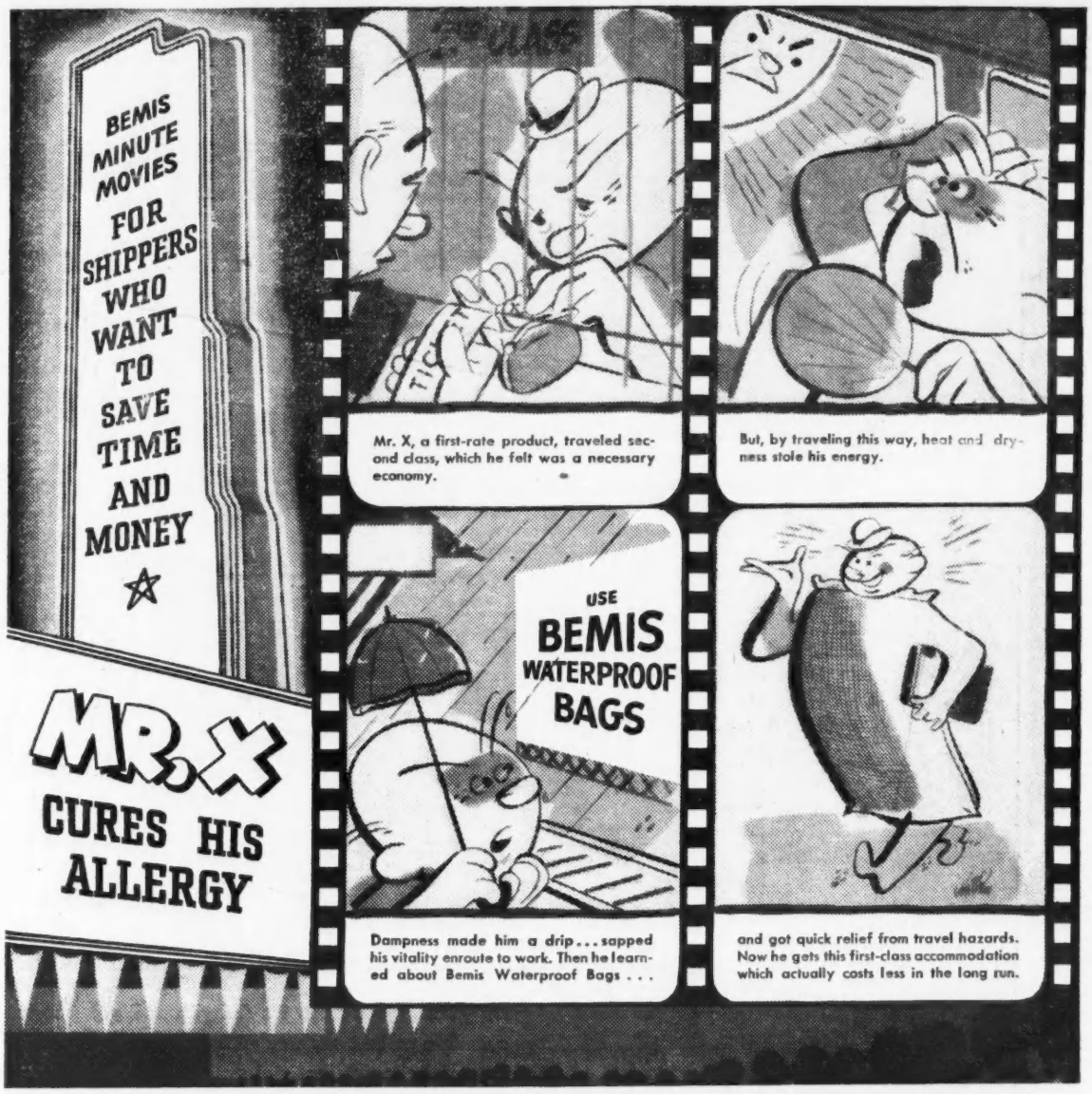
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .12¾ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs., works..lb. .20½ - —
sticks, cs.....lb. .34 - .38
Oxide, precip., bbls.....lb. .40½ - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls...lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
Stearate, cns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l...lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chem. grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton. 60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash..ton. 27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .28½ - —
Mallow flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½ - —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works...lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....ton. 77.00 -82.00

Manganese glycerophosphate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms..lb. .44¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls....lb. .45¾- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, dms..lb. .22½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls....lb. .09 - 10¾
precip., dms.....lb. .20 —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works....lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77.80% bgs.....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..ton. 56.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Balto. or Cincinnati..ton. 63.00 - —
Sulphate, industrial grade, 80%, bgs. lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East...ton. 64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 71.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton. 60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
small, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
French, bls.....lb. .50 - .51
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.50 - 8.75
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 8.90 - 9.05
racemic, cns.....lb. 7.60 - 8.00
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb .13½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .55 - .65
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.22 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .74 - 1.10
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .77 - 1.12
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .66 - 1.00
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. gal. 34½- 37½
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.....gal. 37½- 40½
3, frt. alld.....gal. 41½- 44½
4, frt. alld.....gal. 41½- 44½
l.c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.gal. .37 - 40
2, frt. alld.....gal. 44 - 47
3, dlvd. S. P. and L. A.....gal. 42 - 45
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.....gal. .52½- 55½

Lime, Hydrated—Methyl Acetate

Methanol, synthetic, tanks, zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - .27
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - .30
3, frt. alld.....gal .29 - .32
4, frt. alld.....gal .29 - .32
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - 13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. 09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb 10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb 07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. 08½- 10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —


BEMIS MINUTE MOVIES
FOR SHIPPERS WHO WANT TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY
☆
MR. X CURES HIS ALLERGY
Mr. X, a first-rate product, traveled second class, which he felt was a necessary economy.
But, by traveling this way, heat and dryness stole his energy.
USE BEMIS WATERPROOF BAGS
Dampness made him a drip... sapped his vitality enroute to work. Then he learned about Bemis Waterproof Bags...
and got quick relief from travel hazards. Now he gets this first-class accommodation which actually costs less in the long run.

Bemis Waterproof Laminated Textile Bags are light in weight yet are the strongest shipping bags made. They are tested *before* they're put to work. *These pre-tests stop protests* . . . assure complete satisfaction.

If the exact Waterproof Bag you need doesn't exist, the Bemis Research Laboratory will design it for you. For prices and full information about these safe, economical packages, mail the coupon today.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
Waterproof Department
Nation-wide Production and Sales

Bemis Bro. Bag Co., 408-A Pine St., St. Louis 2, Mo.
Send details about Bemis Waterproof Bags for
(Product)
Name
Company
Street
City
Zone State

Methyl Acetoacetate—Nitrogen Solution

Methyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½ - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —
Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.
group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .60 - .95
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .95
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - .80
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E..gal. 53¾ - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .57 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .59 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E.....gal. 44¼ - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. 46½ - —
Methyl acetone, synth, East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .65 - 1.20
Bromide, cns.....lb. 63 - 65
cyls. .....lb. 55 - 70
Chloride, indust., cyl., works...lb. 16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. 14¾ - —
single-unit, works.....lb. 14 - —

Methyl chloride, refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. .....lb. 37.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys.....lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works.....lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs .....lb. .45 - —
Methylal, crude, dms., c.l., works,..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .02 - —
refined, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works .....lb. 04½ - —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works. lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more..lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks

Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald..lb. 2.42 - —
50-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.52 - —
25-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.57 - —
Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .11½ - —
Methylenecanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½ - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works, dlvd.....lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¾ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works....lb. .03¾ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼ - —

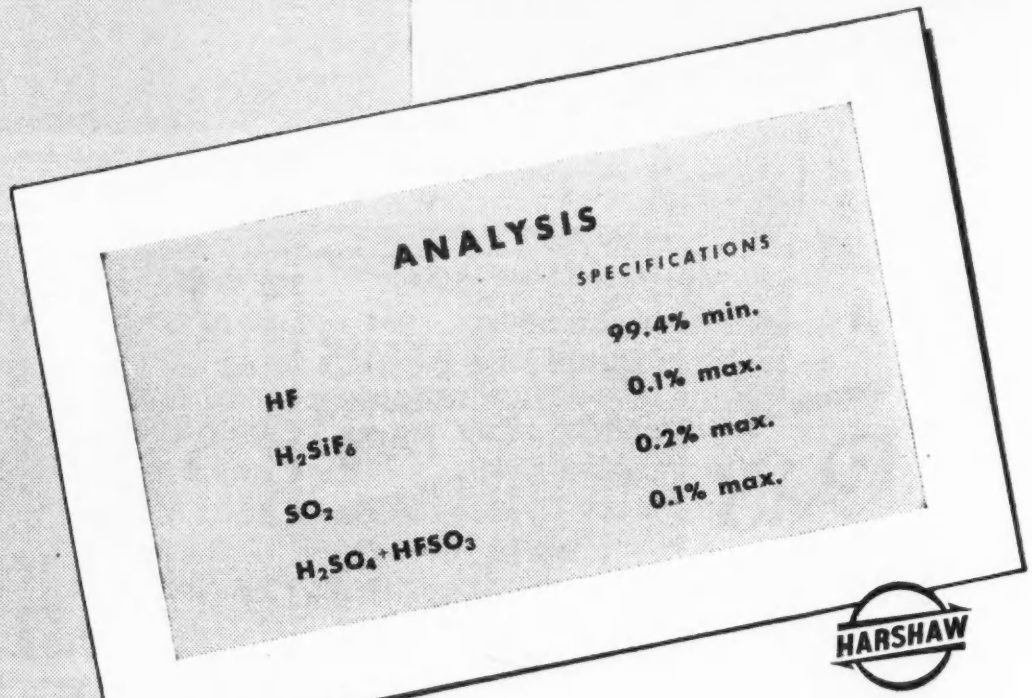
Mica, wet-grd., extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.lb. .07½ - .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼ - .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½ - .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾ - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R., ½c higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l...lb. .14¾ - .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - .17½
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - .44¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40½ - .46¾
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots. lb. 24 - —
2,000-lb. lots .....lb. 24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots .....lb. 25¼ - —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.lb. 26 - —
2,000-lb. lots .....lb. 26¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots .....lb. 27¼ - —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tank, U. S. port..gal. 37 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .96 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06 - .07¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½ - .08¼
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .05½ - .06¾
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .29½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .34½ - .44¼
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks.lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls .....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz. 58.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-10,..... 8.00 -14.25
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.80 - 5.45
Xylol, cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Musk root, bls.....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown.....lb. .21 - .21¼
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½ - .16
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½ - .16
futures, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .15¼
Montana, brown, bgs., source....lb. .12½ - .13
Oriental, bgs. .....lb. .07½ - .07½
new crop futures, source....lb. .07½ - .08
yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock. ton. 54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton. 47.00 -48.00

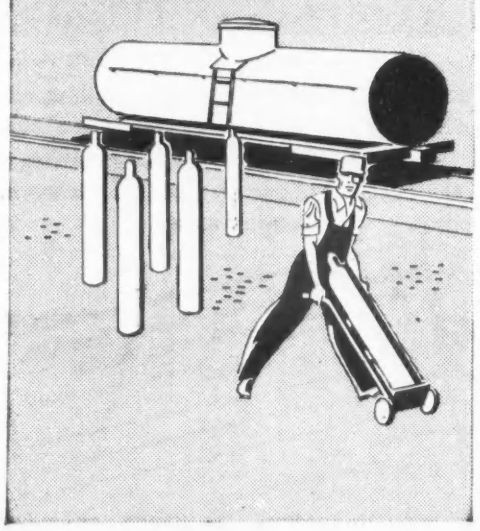
N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., tanks, same basis..lb. .05½ - .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½ - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½ - .07¼
refined, industrial, bbls.....lb. .10¼ - —
bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾ - .09¼
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchopen, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .21½ - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .33¾ - —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Hydrochloride, dms., works....kilo. 9.00 - —
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton. 20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08½ - .09¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½ - .11
tanks .....lb. .07½ - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - .29
18-25 cps., 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .34
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .36
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N.ton. 107.00 - —

Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous..

Guaranteed Specifications..99.4% minimum





By placing your order for Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid in cylinders or in tank cars with Harshaw, it is now possible for you to secure material guaranteed to have a minimum assay of 99.4% Hydrofluoric. This advance in quality over the conventional standard of 99.0% minimum Hydrofluoric has been accomplished at no increase in price. Harshaw's high ranking position as a major producer of Hydrofluoric Acid and Fluoride salts results from a broad knowledge of these products, especially in all phases of their technical applications. The benefit of more than forty years experience is available to you when you order Hydrofluoric Acid and Fluorides from Harshaw.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
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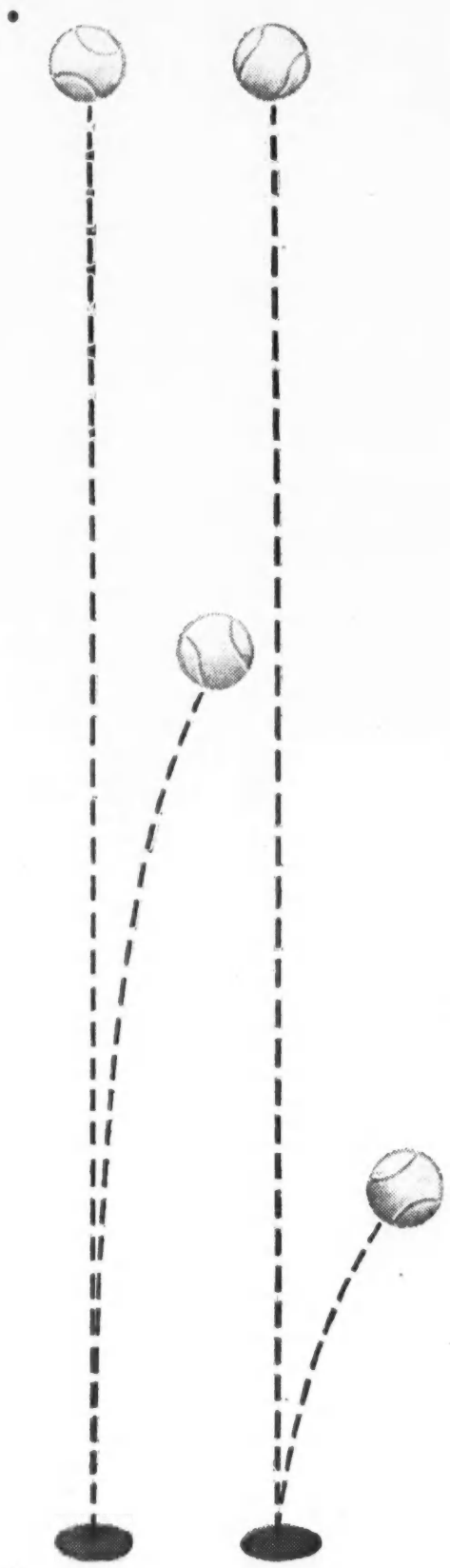
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



Getting "more bounce" in your business

Some 15 years ago a simple packaging trick put more bounce into tennis balls.

The trick—putting them in a key-opening can under pressure—pleased everybody.

Inventories could be built up in slack seasons without fear that the tennis balls would go stale.

Shelf and window displays could be made in sporting goods stores easily.

Players had tennis balls with more bounce . . . any time . . . any place.

Perhaps similar expert packaging advice on the part of American Can Company will get "more bounce" into your product.

Canco know-how in devising new and better packaging methods has paid off in extra profits for others for 47 years. Maybe it can do the same for you.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

CANCO

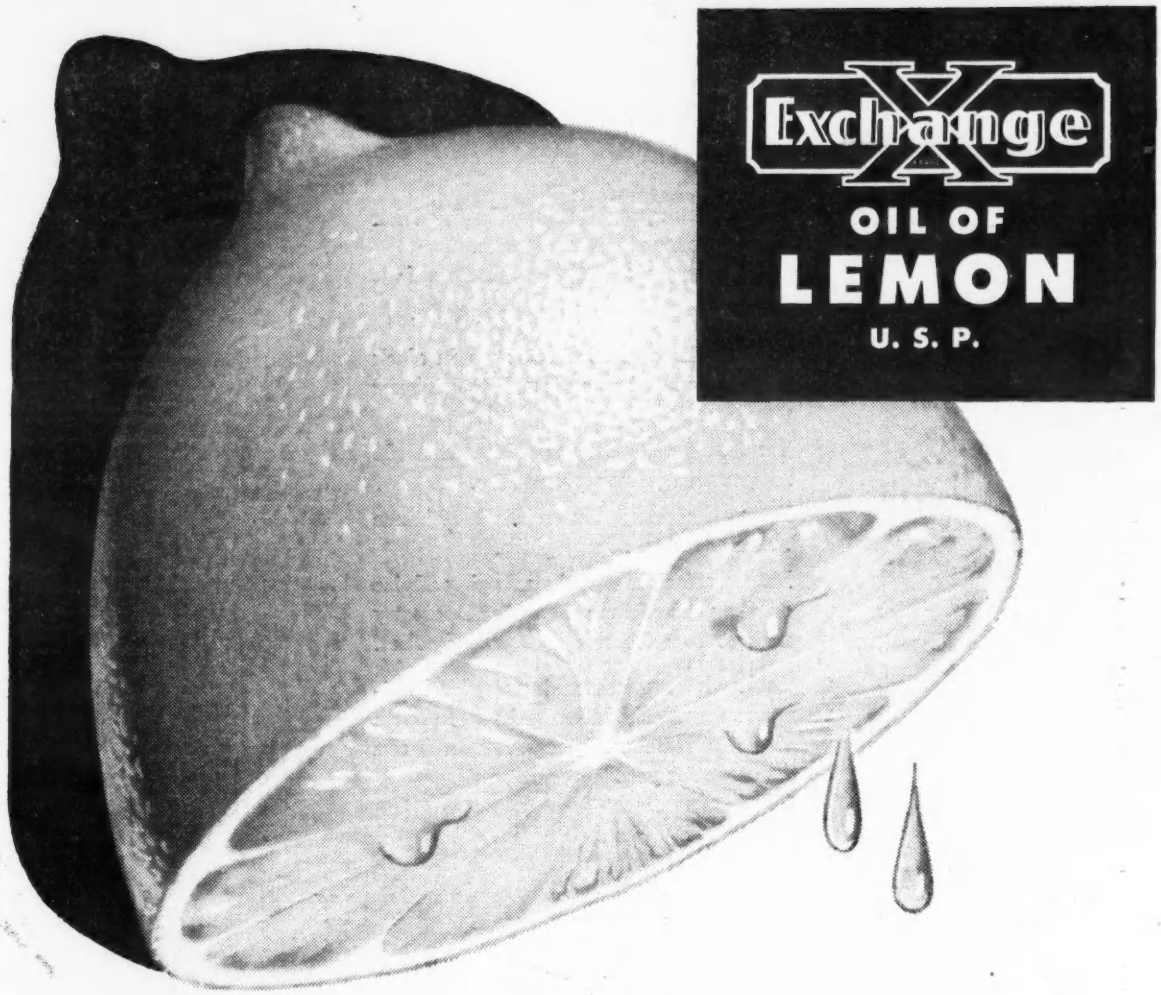
New York • Chicago • San Francisco

Nitrogenous Tankage—Oil, Petitgrain

Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .59 - .60
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
futures.....lb. .59 - .60
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C. industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3.....gal. .15½- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots.....lb 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Oil, anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .26½ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb 95 - 1.76
rectified, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Calamus, cns.....lb 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
synthetic, dms.....lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns.....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 26.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .29 - .29½
l.c.l.....lb. .30 - .30½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l.. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks.....lb. .25 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29¾- —
tanks.....lb. .28 - —
c.l..lb. .27¾- —
Oil, castor, dehydrated, unbodied, dms., tanks.....lb. .27 - —
hydrog., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26¼- —
tanks.....lb. .24½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .15 - .15½
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.....lb. .65 - .95
dms.....lb. .61 - .86
Celeryseed, bots.....lb. 15.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb. 40.00 -62.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - —
Seychelle.....lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .90 - 2.75
Java, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports, lb. .23½- —
Pac. coast.....lb. .22½- —
refined, Cocuin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l..lb. .35½ Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .33 - .33½
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 2.35 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb. 34.00 -37.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .24 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .26½ Nom.
Costus, bots.....oz. 42.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works..lb. .24½- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
Oil, cottonseed, refined, dms., c.l..lb. .30 - .30½
l.c.l.....lb. .32 - .33
tankcars.....lb. .28 Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots.....lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
70-80%, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .22½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .29 - .31
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .32 - .35
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .36 - .38
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms.. 1,000,000 units. .36 - .37
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .38 - .39
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .43 - .45½
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 15.25 -21.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 11.00 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 7.75 -13.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb 1.35 - 2.50
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
extra, winter, strained, dms....lb. .28 - .28½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .29½- .30
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots.....lb. 6.35 -12.50
imported, USP.....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester..lb. 4.75 -10.15
30-32% ester.....lb. 3.50 - 8.00
Russian, 25-lb.....lb. 11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
tech., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.10 - 5.00
Messina.....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
terpeneless, bots.....lb. 40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose)
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.70
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 7.50 -11.25
terpeneless, bot.....lb. 35.00 -38.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .2940-
l.c.l.....lb. .2970- .3030
tankcars.....lb. .2810- —
tankwagon.....lb. .2830- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Linseed, replacement, dms.....lb. .2410- .2450
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks..gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - .19
145-156 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .285 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks..gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks..gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F. No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11- 12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.20 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 8.40
Italian, cns.....lb 8.50 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Baito....lb. No prices
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2230- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Seed, exp., dms.....lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .44 - .44½
20°, dms.....lb. .42 - .42½
30°, dms.....lb. .39 - .39½
Neroli, French, bots.....lb. 187.00 -340.00
Haitian, bots.....lb. 180.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns.....lb. 4.75 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .65 - 1.15
Officica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24½- —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo, extra, tes., Chicago.....lb. .23 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.35 - 4.40
Spanish, dms., duty paid.....gal. 4.50 - 4.60
Moroccan, dms., same basis....gal. 4.00 - 4.10
foots, dms.....lb. .25 - .25¼
tankcars.....lb. .23 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .80 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 80.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, works..gal .10 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 10.75 -45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .24½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills.....lb. .27½- .28
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks
Import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.55 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.25 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.30



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Always specify it by the brand name when you order — Exchange Oil of Lemon. And to insure your satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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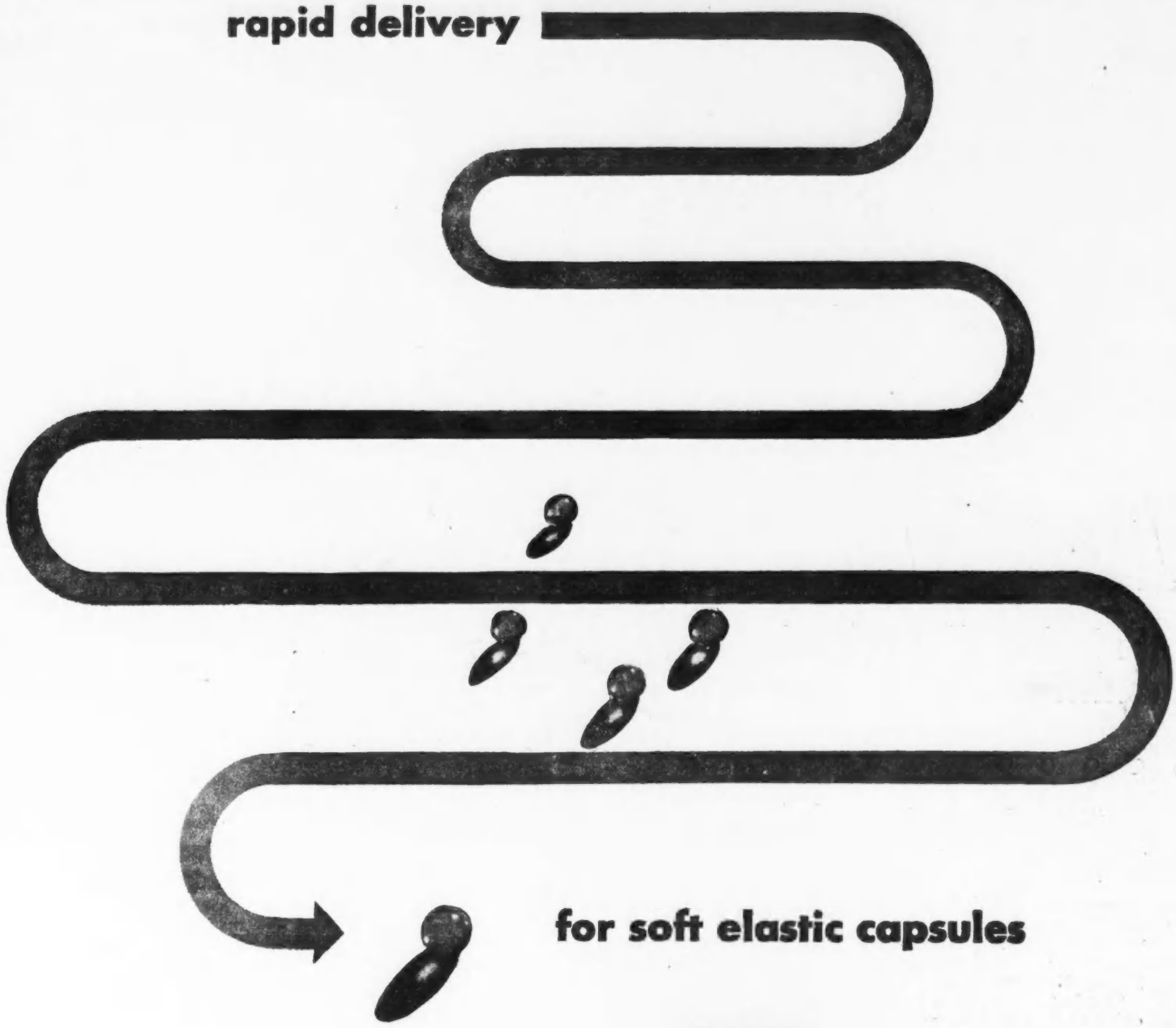
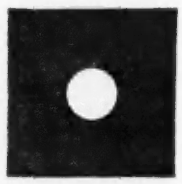
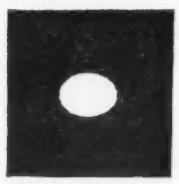


for soft elastic capsules

3 and 4 minim round capsules



3, 5 and 7½ minim ovals



SOFT ELASTIC CAPSULES — various sizes and types — are streaming forth from Strong Cobb capsulating machines. • We are manufacturing large quantities of 3 and 4 minim round capsules and 3, 5 and 7½ minim ovals. *Other sizes and shapes will be added as the demand arises.* • Our new machines assure a *positive fill.* They are producing both clear and opaque capsules in many colors. Piston-type fillers measure accurately the individual dosage. • THE CAPSULE DIVISION operates under the same rigid laboratory and plant control as all divisions in our organization. Up-to-the-minute research laboratories are running continuous studies on the improvement of formulae and capsulating methods. • If you are considering immediate or future capsule manufacture write for samples of our fine products.

Strong Cobb & Company, Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Oil, Pimento—Paraffin

Oil, pimento berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .65 - .69
l.c.l., works, East.....gal. .75 - .79
tanks, works, South.....gal. .55 - 60
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East.lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C..gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Canadian, 25-lb. cans..lb. 2.20 - —
Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb cans.....lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms...gal. .18 - —
tankwagon.....gal. .13½- —
light, dms.....gal. .16½- —
tankwagon.....gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .30½- .31
Red, single dist., dms.....lb. .25¾- .26¾
tanks.....lb. .24½- —
Red, double dist., dms.....lb. .28¼- .29¼
tanks.....lb. .27 - —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 1.10 - 4.15
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 3.80 - 5.55
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns....lb. 13.75 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .18 - .19
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Oil, sassafras, artificial.....lb. .77 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.lb. 1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 -
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports...lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - 16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .21½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2575- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2640- .2680
tanks.....lb. .2475- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2425- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2490- .2530
tanks.....lb. .2325- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, works. lb. .24 Nom.
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 8.50 -10.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.....lb. .2670- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton. 50.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .26 - .26½
Oil, tansy, cns.....lb. 9.75 -14.00
Tar pine, crude, dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South.....gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white, cns.....lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
tanks.....lb. .25¼ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. lb. .35 - .50
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb. 20.00 -38.00
Haitian.....lb. 24.00 -33.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco..gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56¼
50-55 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .51 - .55
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .54 - .58
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56¼
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .58 - .62
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56¼
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .61 - .64
Oil, white mineral, USP, 125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .70 - .74
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .72 - .76
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .75 - .79
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .79 - .83
335 345 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .87 - .91
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -17.25
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 8.75 -13.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.lb. 12.00 -25.00
first, bots.....lb. 10.50 -15.00
second, bots.....lb. 7.50 -10.00
third, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 7.50
Oleostearin, tres.....lb. .23 - .23½
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines...ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works.....ton 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works.....ton 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb. 21.50 -21.55
gran., USP, cns.....lb. 22.70 -22.95
powd., USP, cns.....lb. 22.70 -22.95
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb. .27 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .59 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .90 - .95
Persian, bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls.....lb. .46 - .48
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis. lb. .21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
Verona, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .24 - .25
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works. lb. .60½- —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33 - .33½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33½- .34
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32½- —
26°-27°, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07½- .08½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns....lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms.....lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 5.25 - 6.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 6.50 - 6.50
Papaverine, natural or synth., sulphate, cns..oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .39 - .42
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss..lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms....lb. No stocks
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1545- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works..lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .0725- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .0725- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .0775- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0750- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0780- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0805- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0820- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0845- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0910- —
Paraffin prices in bgs., ¾c. per lb. higher; in ctns., 1.75c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. in ctns., 2.80c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. in ctns., 3.80c. per lb. higher.

Know more about Filtrol

the leading all-round activated decolorizing adsorbent "Special"

"SPECIAL" FILTROL is a scrupulously clean, finely divided adsorbent powder made from selected Bentonite clays by perfected Filtrol methods of chemical activation.*

Filtrol processing insures a practically neutral adsorbent of exceptional decolorizing activity and uniform quality.

VASTLY SUPERIOR TO RAW CLAYS: "Special" Filtrol has two to three times greater decolorizing power — offers the greatest effectiveness in decolorizing normal or hard-to-bleach fats and oils.

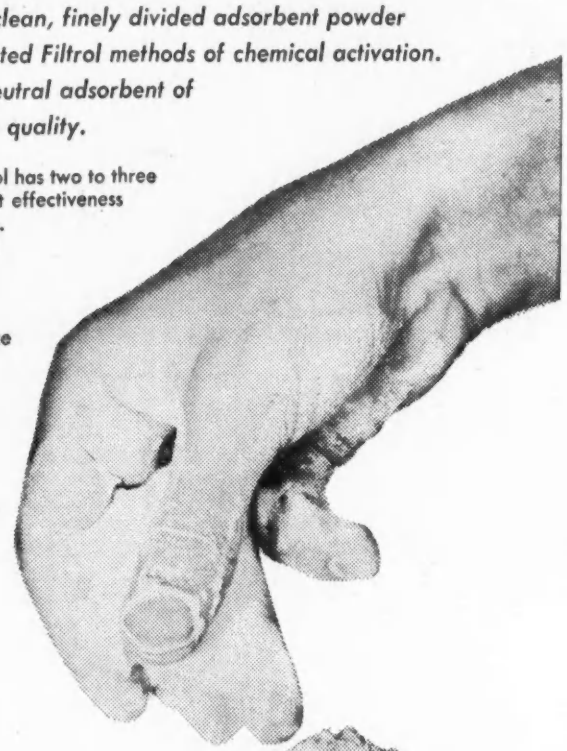
"Special" Filtrol needs only one-half to one-third as large a charging dosage — saving on adsorbent, freight costs, storage costs, and handling costs.

"Special" Filtrol economy means: one-half to one-third as much oil loss in press cake — saving scarce and expensive oils and reducing "cake" disposal costs — greater production due to faster filter rates.

EASY TO HANDLE — SHIP — STORE: "Special" Filtrol is highly stable and can be stored indefinitely under normal dry conditions. It is packed in easy-to-handle, fifty-pound, multiwalled bags.

CONVENIENT SHIPPING POINTS: Because you use less "Special" Filtrol — shipping costs are cut whether shipped from Jackson, Mississippi Plant or district warehouses.

Send for free literature on Filtrol Pilot Plant and applications of "Special" Filtrol for all types of fats and oils.



SPECIAL Filtrol

PRODUCT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Filtrol products are available throughout the world

write for name of agents in your country
ecrivez pour le nom de l'agent de votre pays
escriba pidiendo el nombre del agente en su país

FILTROL CORPORATION General Offices: 634 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 14, California • Plants at Vernon, Calif. and Jackson, Miss.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12½- .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
USP, clys.....lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.....lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. .39½- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works.....lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - -
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works, lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - .58
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, citrous, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph, calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .14 - —
sodium, bots. (100,000 units)...bot. .25 - —
cryst., sodium, bots. (100,000 units), bot. .32 - —
(200,000 units).....bot. .52 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .16 - —
Pennroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works....lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - .38
Pentane, 28°-58° C., industrial, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .16 - .17
l.c.l., dms., group 3.....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3.....gal. 10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs.....lb. .40½- .41
futures, bgs., nearby.....lb. .40½- .41
distant.....lb. .43 - .43½
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point..lb. .18 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, lb. .25½ Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
birdseye, bgs.....lb. .33½- .34
Sierra Leone, futures.....lb. .23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, long.....lb. No stocks
White, bgs.....lb. .62 - .62½
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.....lb .75 - .80
imported, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ariz., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (6) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb. .021 - —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .045 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.lb. .04¼- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04⅞- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05⅞- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08½- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08⅝- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09⅝- —
California, refy.....lb. .11⅝- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .07⅛- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07⅝- —
California refy.....lb. .1075- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .04⅜- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04⅝- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - —
California refy.....lb. .09 - —
Petroleum, crude, buls, at wells, California..bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois.....bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky.....bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. 2.14 - 2.25
Montana.....bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field..bbl. 5.00 - —
Upper field.....bbl. 3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East.....bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast.....bbl. 2.38 - 2.93
North North-Central.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West.....bbl. 2.10 - 2.52
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.90 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy, tanks, refinery, f.o.b. .....bbl. 2.05 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery.....bbl. 2.35 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N Y..bbl. 3.247 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 2.96 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 3.06 - 3.27
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Portland, Me.....bbl. 3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 3.045 -3.085
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 2.99 - 3.05
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. .0785- .096
Pennsylvania.....gal. .11 - .125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal .00125- —
No. 3.....gal. .08875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2.....gal. .094 - —
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .09125- .14
No. 1, straw.....gal. .08375- .14
No. 2, straw.....gal. .08 - .14
No. 3.....gal. .09125- —
range.....gal. .08375- .0975
Pennsylvania, No. 1.....gal. .1125- .13
No. 2.....gal. .11 - .13
No. 3.....gal. .11 - .125

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles..gal. .118 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .128 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash.....gal. .128 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r.gal. .123 - —
205-260 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
244-362 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
307-360 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
312-402 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
362-458 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .1025- .115
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery....gal. .0875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .175 - —
Boston.....gal. .16 - —
Buffalo.....gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .15 - —
Chicago.....gal. .187 - —
Detroit.....gal. .206 - —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .16 - —
Newark.....gal. .15 - —
New York.....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .175 - —
Providence.....gal. .165 - —
Rochester.....gal. .175 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .189 - —
Syracuse.....gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .175 - —

Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .15 - —
Chicago.....gal. .14½- —
Detroit.....gal. .15½- —
New York.....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F. group 3, refinery, tanks..gal. .13 - .145
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, 260-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt..gal. .22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - .26¼
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½- .26
49° C, m.a.p.....gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - —
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26¼
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p..gal. .21 - —
26° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - —
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p..gal. .26½- —
390-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p..gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254-380 b.r., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond.....gal. .12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash..gal. .12 - —
64-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. .12 - —

Paraformaldehyde—Petroleum Solvent, Stoddard

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, at ref'y, East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .175 - —
Chicago.....gal. .19 - —
Detroit.....gal. .201 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis.....gal. .207 - —
Newark.....gal. .165 - —
New York.....gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia.....gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .185 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .115 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3 tanks.....gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard (C.S 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco..gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .16 - —
Chicago.....gal. .17½- —
Detroit.....gal. .17½- —
Milwaukee.....gal. .16½- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .164 - —
Newark.....gal. .15 - —
New York.....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .15 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .17 - —
Syracuse.....gal. .17 - —

Your solvent problems are most important now

Today, with raw materials both scarce and costly, no one can afford waste.

One way you can eliminate expensive waste is to use only the highest quality petroleum solvents.

Amsco petroleum solvents will do your job more efficiently and more economically. Furthermore, Amsco solvents cost no more than less time-tested materials.

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1. *Choice of volatility. From fast-evaporating Pentane to slow-drying, high-boiling solvents.*
2. *Choice of solvency. From pure paraffins to pure aromatics plus materials of intermediate solvency.*
3. *Any desired boiling range. From 5° F. upward in some fractions.*
4. *High degree of purity. Good odor and constant continuity of specifications.*
5. *Amsco's famous "Service that goes beyond the sale."*

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Amsco products constitute the widest variety of petroleum solvents available. Every one of them, from oldest to newest, must measure up to the company's 25-year reputation—a reputation for uniform high quality, for prompt service and for an eagerness to develop new products to meet industry's ever-changing demands.

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Company.....
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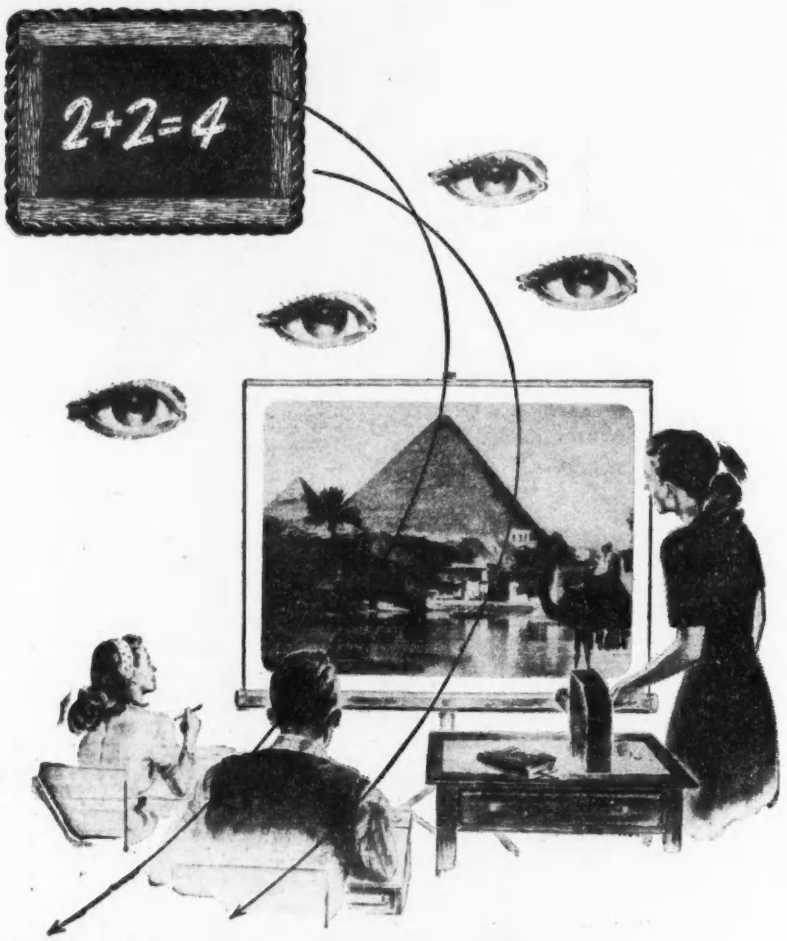
(Samples sent on request)

Petroleum Sulphonate—Propionaldehyde

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1475- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .1165- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .1025- —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- .14½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - .12½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- .14
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- .12
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. .92 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .93 - .96
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., works.lb. .33 - .34
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb. 1.50 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.....lb.13.75 - —
tech., fib. dms.....lb.10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works.....lb. .20½- .35
10-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine..long ton. 3.34 - 3.49
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 3.74 3.89
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.34 - 4.42
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis, long ton. 5.34 - 5.49
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.34 - 6.49
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.00 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.20 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.55 - —
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
29% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton 5.15 - —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, run-of-pile, ungrd., 30% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 5.35 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.....lb. .33 - .36
tins, export.....lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns.....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works.....lb. .11 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works..lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. 45 - 50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17½- .20
Pacific Cst., dlvd.....lb. .19¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- .21
Pacific Cst., dlvd.....lb. .21¼- .23½
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. 07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials.....oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. .54½- —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald..lb. 1.65 - —
98%, same basis.....lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l. works..ton.31.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. 10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works....lb. 04 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms ex whse. East...100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms, works.....lb 10¼- 10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.72.00 -75.00
Podophyllin, dms.....lb.11.75 -13.50
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. 31½- —
20,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. 32½- —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. 32½- .56
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c.-18c. per lb. less than plain colors, depending on quantity; plain colors, dms., ½c. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. 75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. 65 - 70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .19½- .20¼
Danish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. 08 - —
Potassium abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. 28 - 30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms...lb. 20 - 22
powd., dms.....lb. 22 - 24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. 11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 11¾- .11¾
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.200.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.218.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .33 - 34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .11 - .19
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse..lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms...lb. .35½- .40¼
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines.. unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal.....unit ton. .48½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works. lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .23½- .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. 18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 22° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .30½- .33¼
powd., bbls.....lb. .14½- .17
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O, min. 90%, ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports...ton.36.25 - —
West coast ports.....ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF., dms..lb. .62 - .70
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Titanate, cns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12¼- —
2,000 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .067 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —



feature attraction—today's lesson

Education is more stimulating and effective today because pioneer educators have continually introduced new methods and techniques of instruction . . . such as the dramatic use of motion pictures in visualization. In other fields, also, the cumulative effects of continuous pioneering are increasingly evident. Typical is the field of electro-chemical production, in which pioneer research and development work by Niagara has resulted in improved product quality and processing efficiency in scores of industries that use these chemicals. Today, Niagara is "An Essential Part of America's Great Chemical Enterprise."

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE • CAUSTIC POTASH • CARBONATE OF POTASH • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CAUSTIC SODA • NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .20½- —
tanks, works....lb. .18 - —
tankwagons, works....lb. .18½- —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .09½- —
smaller containers....lb. .12½- —
tanks ....lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald....lb. .20 - .21
tanks, frt. equald....lb. .17½- —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- .18
tanks, same basis....b .14½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works....kilo 50 00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls. ....lb. 60 - 65
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03⅝- 04
Chicago ....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots....lb. .03⅝- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots....lb. .03⅝- —
smaller lots ....lb. .03⅝- 04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton....lb. .03½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs. ....lb. 27 - 29
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.25
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.40 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works.gal. 8.10 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .24½- .25
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .35½- .42
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .69½- .70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .80 - —
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots. kilo. 550.00- —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton.14 00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10 00
Pyrophyllite, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $5.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls....lb. .07 09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l...lb. .18½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .20½- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .1275- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.... lb. .32½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs....lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.77.00 -79.00
Quince seed, bgs....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.76.00 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns.....oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns....oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns....oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.00 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs....oz No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.30 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs....oz No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .75 - —
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs....oz No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs....oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP ....oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 Nom.
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .91 - —
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs....oz 1.35 Nom.
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, crs., 100 ozs....oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .60 Nom.
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs....oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works....lb. .44½- .45

R

R salt, dry, bbls....lb. .63 - —
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.10 - —
Red, cadmium, maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y., lb. .10 - 10¼
English, all shades....lb. .10 - —
Iron oxide, synth., bbls....lb. .10½- 10¾
reduced, 80% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - 094
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - —
Litmol toner, bbls., works....lb. .75 - 77
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - 43
toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., c.l....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .037 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Red, mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works....lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- —
Pura toner, bbls. ....lb. .87 - .88
chlorinated, kgs ....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs. ....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock....lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York....lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock....lb. .05½- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock....lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York....lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Turkey, bbls., works....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L....lb. .21 - .23
Venetian, 15% bgs., works....lb. .0310- —
20%, bgs., works....lb. .0320- —
25%, bgs., works....lb. .0350- —
30%, bgs., works....lb. .0380- —
35%, bgs., works....lb. .0415- —
40%, bgs., works....lb. .0440- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. ....lb. .22½- .45
Quicksilver, ctns....lb. 2.27 - —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib dms.lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls....lb 35 - —

Resorcinol, tech., dms., works....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works....lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .64
Riboflavin, USP, bots....kilo.150.00 - —
95%, feeding grade, bots....kilo.142.50 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. ....lb. 23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls. ....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls....lb. .13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls ....lb. .07½- .08
Spanish, bls. ....lb. .13 - 13½
Rosin, for gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
B, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - 5.00
FF, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.95
K, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.55 - 8.95
M, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.95
N, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.05
WG, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.30
WW, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.35
X, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
Rotenone, cryst, bbls., works....lb.20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works..per unit. 1.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls. ....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots ....gram. .28½- .30

SANTOBANE
(Monsanto DDT)

SANTOBANE SPECIFICATIONS	
Physical form	Fine granular powder
Color	White to cream
Setting point	89° C minimum
Organically bound	
Chlorine (% by weight)	48% minimum to 51% maximum
pH of water extract	6.0 minimum to 8.0 maximum

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

Exhaustive tests have proved proper formulations of Santobane effective against all four major insect groups — household, premise, animal and agricultural. Furthermore, it kills in two of the three possible ways — 1. As a stomach poison; 2. As a contact poison.

Formulators of insecticides prefer to work with Santobane because of its uniform, free-flowing, granular characteristics — which permit it to be easily solubilized, emulsified or milled.

Further information and technical data are available in a new Monsanto folder on Santobane. For your copy, write to MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri, or return the convenient coupon. *Santobane: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.*

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY OPS-2
Organic Chemicals Division
1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri
Please send me further information and technical data on Santobane.
Name_____ Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Sabadilla Seed—Sodium Diacetate

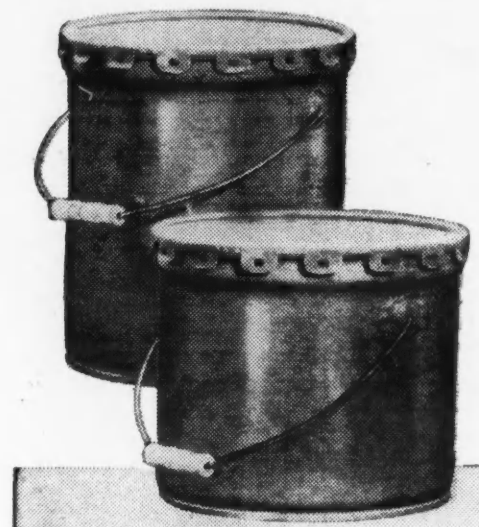
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .52 - .56
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .36 - .38
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.50 - 1.90
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - 2.50
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots...lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.65 - —
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.31.00 -32.00
boxes .....lb 25.00 -26.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. .95 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprian, bls. .....lb. .14 - 14½
futures, bls. .....lb. .14½- .15
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .22 - .22½
Greek, fancy, bls. .....lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Salicin, bcls. .....lb. No stocks
cns. .....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.60 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
fib, dms. .....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.10 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.40 -23.00
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l...ton.19.00 -21.00
l.c.l. .....ton.24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton 20.00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).

Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs.13.15 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.13.40 -13.65
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.75 -10.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo 175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns. .....lb 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. .....lb .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb .50 - .55
Mexican, bls. .....lb .45 - .50
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. .....lb .45 - .50
select, bls. .....lb .65 - .70
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - 20½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - 14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .56 - .60
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb 27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. 28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs. .....lb. 28¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. 28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots...lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. .lb 26 - 27
siftings, bgs. .....lb 23 - 24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb 24 - 25
No. 2, bls.....lb 18 - 20
No. 3, bls.....lb 15 - 16
Pods, bls. .....lb. 15 - .16

Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots...lb. .66½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.. .....lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb .69 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb 76½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. 77 - —
kgs., 1,500 lb. lots.... .....lb. 79 - —
bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices:—1c., more for bgs., bbls., or kgs.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .68 - .69
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs. 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-gro. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lit., works...ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l works. ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works...ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms, c.l., works..lb .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb 16½- 27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. .....oz. 74⅝- —
Cyanide, lib. dms., 2,500-oz lots oz. 62¼- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. 62½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. 62¾- —
250-oz lots .....oz 63 - —

Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots...oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz 49¼- —
500-oz. lots.....oz .49½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz 49⅝- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots oz. 45 - —
strong, bots., dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls .....lb .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. .....lb .85 Nom.
Western, bls .....lb .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. .....lb. .44 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse .....ton 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns. .....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns. .....lb .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. .....lb. .63 - .65
Soapbark, bls.....lb .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls .....lb. .31 - .32
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.c. works, 100 lbs. 1.38 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1... 100 lbs. 2.78 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.78 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.... 100 lbs. 3.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.18 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky., 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso; (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.70 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.25
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.
Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. .09½- .11
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Arginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi refined, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works. lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Anthranilate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13⅛
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons....lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, ons., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .09¼- .09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut, 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.60 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07½- .08
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .08¾- —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.....lb .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10⅞- .11
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
dms. .....lb. .21 - .25
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
dms .....lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .10½- .11⅛
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .11½- .13



U·S·S STEEL PAILS

Can be furnished in 2½ to 6½-gallon capacities with baked enamel finish in any color combination or with lithographed heads or shells.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Los Angeles and Alameda, Cal. · Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas
Chicago, Ill. · New Orleans, La. · Sharon, Pa.

MANUFACTURED FROM USS STEEL UNITED STATES STEEL

UNITED STATES STEEL

Sodium fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb 09½- —
l.c.l. works..lb 09¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb 09¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb 10 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 6.80 - 8.15
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb 1.55 - 1 60
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1 80
powder, bbls. ....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys. ....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
50%, cbys. ....lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate)
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb 18½- 19
l.c.l., frt. alld ....lb 19 - 20
Hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms ....lb. 24 - .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cns. ....lb. .27 - .30
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....100 lbs. 3 15 - —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.30 - 5 25
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP, dms., jars..lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Mandelate, dms ....lb 3 25 - 3 35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.99 50 - —
l.c.l., works ....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metanilate, bgs ....lb 48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4 60
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3 65 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 200 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l. works ....100 lbs. 2 15 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. ....lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ....ton.37 00 - —
imp., 100-lb bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis....ton.44 50 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb 06¾- —
West coast ports....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd. ....100 lbs. 8 90 -11 00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works....lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, bbls., c.l., works..lb. 14¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots same basis ....lb 17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.80
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.20
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works.lb. .16 - .16½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs....lb. .12 - —
bbls. ....lb. 12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works....lb .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. ....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms....lb. .57 - 60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
zone 2....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
zone 3....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
zone 4....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., divd. ....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works....ton.15 00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2 00
tanks, works ....ton.29.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .07 - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .526 - .575
Stearate, bbl... works....lb. .19 - 24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .10 - 10½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2 35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - 07½
Sulphanilate, bbls., works....lb. .21¾- —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., divd. ....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., divd. ....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.45
crystals, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP, fX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls. ....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works....lb. .30 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. ....lb. .12 - —

Sodium sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works....lb. .04½- —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works....lb. .10¼- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. 07¾- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite)
USP, cryst., bbls ....lb 10 - 12
Tungstate, tech., bgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld..lb. 66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. 70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs. same basis..lb 62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb 66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works. lb. 5.00 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont..lb. 19 - 22
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name)
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works gal. .27 - 30
high-flash, dms., works....gal. .27 - 30
Petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .27 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb 25½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works., lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works....lb. .196 - —

Soybean flour, industrial, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .07 - —
20,000 lbs., works....lb. .072 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .074 - —
Protein, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .26½- —
20,000 lbs., works....lb. .23¾- —
smaller lots, works....lb. .27 - .30½
Spearmint leaves, bls. ....lb. 48 - 49
Spikenard root, bls....lb. 45 - 46
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works. lb. 01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb 05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls....lb. 45 - 50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs lb 1 60 - —
White, bls. ....lb 10 - 12
powd., bbls., bxs....lb 16 - 20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls ....lb. 12 - 18
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 6.40 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.11 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.07 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 6.51 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.22 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l....lb. .0835- .0840
l.c.l. ....lb. .09½- .10
imported, bgs., c.l....lb. .09½- —
Starch, rice, bgs., c.l. ....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs....lb. .0705- .0750
Stavesacre seed, bgs....lb 60 nl
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls....lb. .33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls....lb 07½- 08

Sodium Fluoride—Sulphaguanidin

Storax, USP, cs....lb. 1 00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs....lb. 22 - .25
Seed, bgs....lb. 20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals....gram. 2.20 - —
wholesalers ....gram. 1.76 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. .62 - .75
Carbonate, 99%, bbls....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs....lb. 3.00 - 3.06
Lactate, dms....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. 08¼- 08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophantin, bots ....oz 30 00 -50 00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1 25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1 00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots....lb. 2 50 - 3 10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. 55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. 50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works...lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, works, lb 4 50 - 4 60

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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FOR 67 YEARS, the aim of SOLVAY has always been to produce the finest in alkalies and associated chemicals.

BUT WE FEEL that another very important part of our job is to see that our customers get the utmost out of these products . . . to make sure they use them properly for best results. We are anxious to offer our customers expert knowledge and advice on the uses and applications of our products in their particular business . . . and to lend a helping hand when some production difficulty occurs.

WHENEVER you're stumped by a production riddle involving alkalies and associated chemicals, call on SOLVAY TECHNICAL SERVICE with this assurance—SOLVAY Technical Service men are field specialists who have spent their lifetimes in individual industries! Write us about your problems in strict confidence . . . there's no obligation on your part.

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Detroit • Houston • New Orleans • New York
Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Sulphamerazin—Trichloroethylene

Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works, lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export.....long ton 22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.85
precipitated, USP, bbls, kegs...lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.90
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 5.80
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.00

Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
10 gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .0635- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls, l.c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.99 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock, ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. 10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Leaves 30%, bgs., ex dock.....ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., only., bulk, Baltp unit-ton. .76 - —
Florida.....unit-ton. .56 - .59
other points.....unit-ton. .57 - .59
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.63 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., only., bulk..unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina.....unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and 11-0-0, 71c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb 1.10 - 1.25

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.27.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .17½- —
fancy, loose.....lb. .18 - —
special, loose.....lb. .17½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .10 - .11
50%, dms.....lb. .14 - .15
Tamarinds, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk, unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls .....lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, rel. dms., c.l., works..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .52 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .43 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .54 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs...lb. .41 - —
dms. .....lb. .41½- .44
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs....lb .45 - .48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - 25¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A)
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
prime, dms. .....lb. .44 - .82
extra, dms. .....lb. .59 - .97
Terpineylcol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works. ...lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55 gal dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd..lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo.100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms .....lb. .24 - —
Thiophenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works.....lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
natures, bgs .....lb. .25½- .26
Spanish, bls .....lb. .11 - .11½
Thymol, USP, kgs.....lb 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb 3.35 - 4.25
Tie-dye root (see Cube root)
Tin crystals, bgs., bbls., works.....lb. .67 - —
Metal, Bolivian.....lb. .90 Nom.
Straits .....lb. .94 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .94 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .54½- .55
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .18½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .18½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
Sonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E .....lb. .20 - .20½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs. c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼ higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .52 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .60 - 1.06
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base (see Orthotoluidin)
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2° indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30
1° nitration, ret. dms., works.....gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works.. gal. .28 - .30
Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tex., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2½c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va. (2¾c.).
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls.....lb. .20 - .
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. 1.75 - 1.
Brazilian, cs.....lb. .90 - .
Surinam, cs. .....lb. .85 - .
Toluquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .52 -
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .40½- .
Tribuoyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .
smaller pkgs.....lb. .52 - .
Phosphate, dms., L.c.l., frt. alld., M. of Rockies..lb. .66 - .
smaller pkgs.....lb. .74 - .
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - .
l.c.l., works .....lb. .81 - .
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07½- .
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - .
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1.....lb. .09½- .
Zone 2.....lb. .10 - .
Zone 3.....lb. .10½- .
Zone 4.....lb. .10½- .
Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. hi l.c.l. Pac. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., T Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

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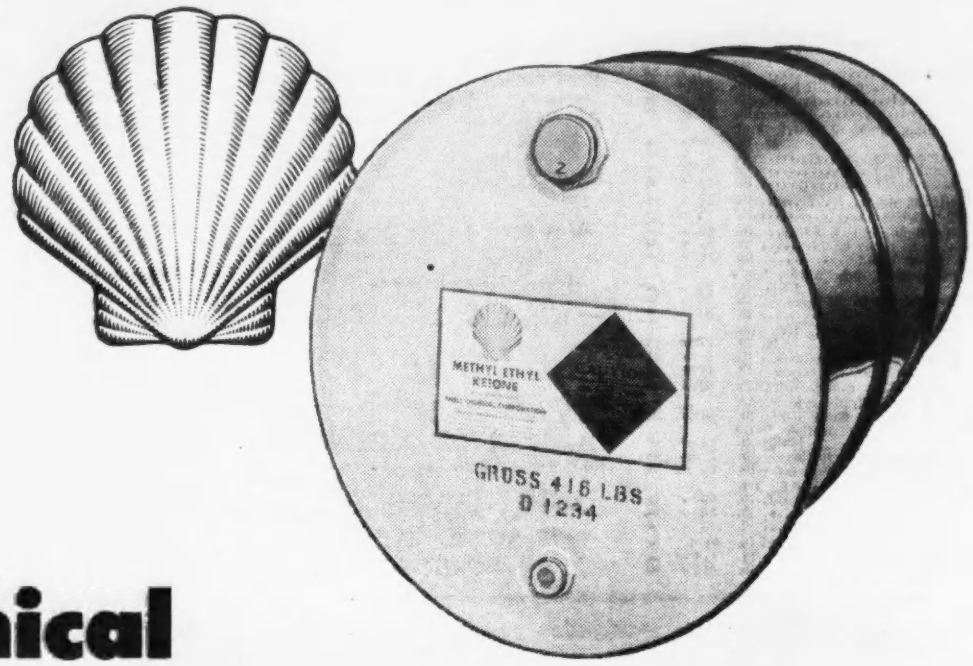
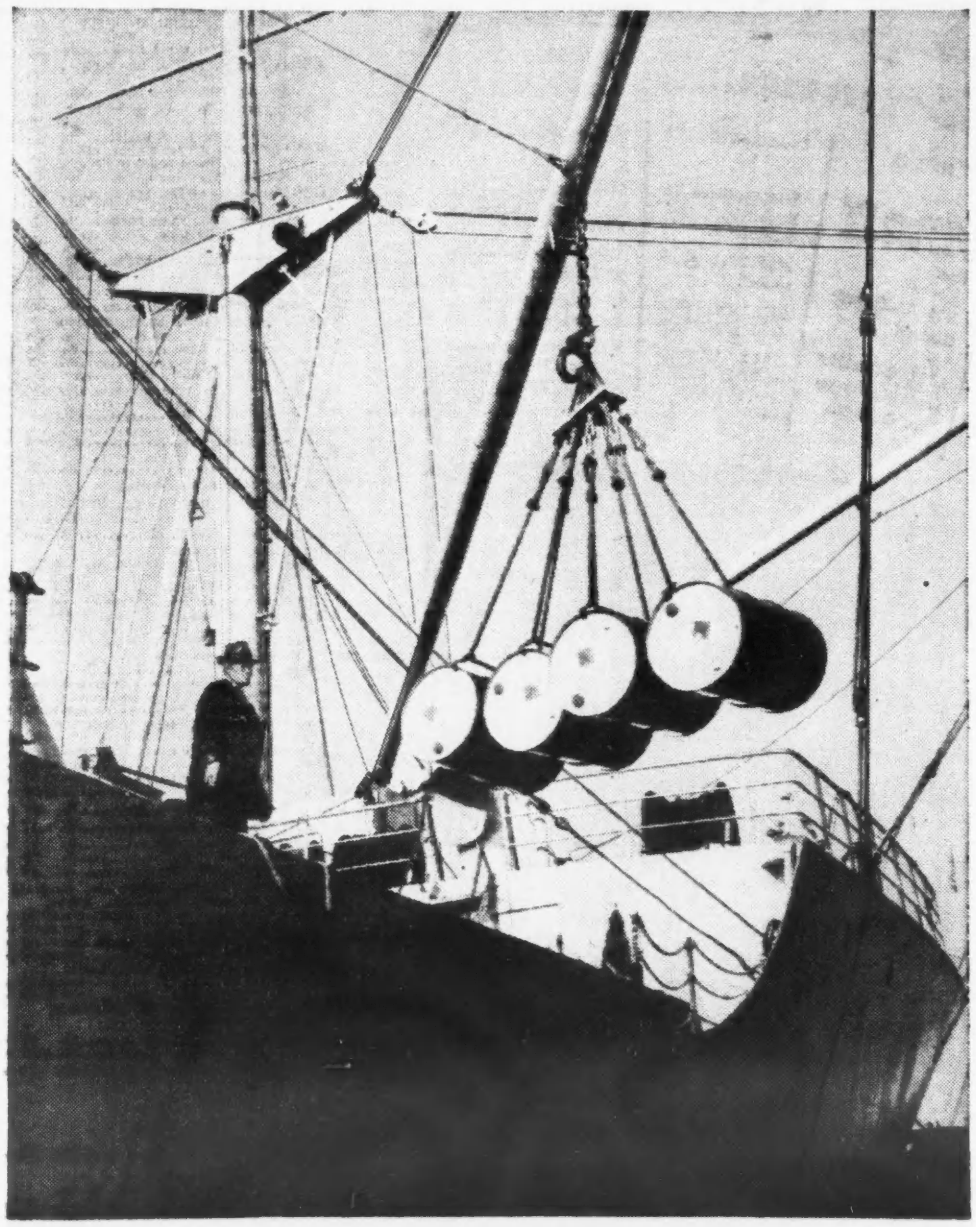


How this Shell Chemical product weathers 8000 miles



FORTY days and 8000 miles on the deck of a cargo ship are rough on chemical containers. Sometimes so rough that export drums reach port with labels torn . . . painted stencils worn off . . . identifying marks so damaged that no one can tell what is inside.

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AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Tricresyl Phosphate—Xylol

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37½- —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —

Triethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .34 - .42
smaller pkgs.....lb. .45 - —

Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l. works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100%.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .33 - —

Triethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- .21
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —

Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works..lb. .50 - —

Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .25 - —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .30 - —

Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works....lb. .75 - —

Tripoli, air-floated, ogs., c.l., works..lb. 0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works.....lb. 016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. 015 - —

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works.....lb. 2.85 - —

Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Haitian, futures, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. 15½- 16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24

Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East.....gal. 65 - —
tanks, East.....gal. 40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .40 - 53
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - 55
N. Y. whse.....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC.....gal. .63 - .75
tanks, works.....gal. .35 - .50

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —

Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.50 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.81.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton.90.00 - —
Urea, dom., fertilizer compound, 42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east..ton.85.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton.94.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B, N basis, Belle, W. Va.....ton.100.00 - —
C and D, same basis.....ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls...lb. .37 - .38
Indian, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock....ton.78.00 -80.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.56.00 -57.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7 00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
whole, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
tins, smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units....mill units. .05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill. units. .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferro, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb 2.25 - 2.30
Tree bark, bls.....lb .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.85.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton.83.00 - —
extract, liquid, 55% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09¼- —
S Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- —
Wax, amorpnous (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs.....lb. .69 - .71
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
refined, bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .68 - .69
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb. .73 - .75
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .68 - .69
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73 - .75
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.16 - 1.18
No. 2.....lb. 1.14 - 1.16
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, otns, 50 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .16 - .17¼
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .14½- .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .27 - .29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .21 - .22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .19½- —
smaller ctns., same basis....lb. .19½- .20½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .34 - .35
Montan, crude, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .63 - .65
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .69 - .71
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs..lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .28¾- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .23¾- .39
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .43 - .45
cake, cs.....lb. .44 - .46
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton.10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton.18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works.ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works..ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.....ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.56 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.47 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .42¾- —
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .37 - .39
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works. gal. .28 - .30
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .36 - .38
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .31 - .33

FROM ORIGINAL Roche RESEARCH....
B₂ — RIBOFLAVIN
1933 Isolation from whey by Kuhn and co-workers.
1935 Synthesis by Karrer, 'Roche' collaborator.
1941 Industrial synthesis.
1942 Monthly production in hundreds of kilos.
B₁ — THIAMINE
1936 Isolation by 'Roche' on an industrial scale.
1937 New 'Roche' synthesis; production in kilos.
1939 Monthly production in hundreds of kilos.
1940 Monthly production by 'Roche' in tons.
B₆ — PYRIDOXINE
1938 Isolation completed.
1939 Work started on synthesis.
1941 Pilot plant production.
1943-45 Production increased to relieve shortage.
1946 Large-scale production.
NIACIN
1867 Prepared by Huber from nicotine.
1894 Amide synthesized.
1941 Quantity production to relieve shortage.
L - ASCORBIC ACID
1934 Synthesis by Reichstein, 'Roche' collaborator.
1934 Pilot plant started.
1936 Large industrial production.
1942 'Roche' monthly production in tons.
E — α - tocopherol
1938 Synthesis by Karrer, 'Roche' collaborator.
1938-39 Synthesis and production of acetate.
1941 Acetate adopted as International Standard.
1942 Acetate production in hundreds of kilos by 'Roche'.
Now BIOTIN 'ROCHE'
By a new synthesis
Pure crystalline material
$12.50 per Gram • F.D.A. Release Form required.
'Roche' takes pleasure in announcing its latest triumph of research, synthesis and low cost quantity production, thus adding another chapter to the fabulous history of vitamin development.
Investigators will welcome the availability of Biotin, identical with that produced by nature, at a price which opens the way to extensive research into the role which vitamin H plays in both animal and human nutrition.
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.
VITAMIN DIVISION, ROCHE PARK, NUTLEY 10, N. J.

Xylol, 6°, ref, dms., works.....gal. .41 - .43
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .38 - .40
8°, ref, dms., works.....gal. .45 - 47
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .40 - 42

Prices on 3 to 10 degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parenthesis) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2½c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2½c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2½c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2½c.).

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry, 70 B units, per gram, dms...lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.00 - —
Yellow, cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .85 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex-wise 1c per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .27 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher, Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
House, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.50 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis....lb 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 01½- 02¾
l.c.l., works.....lb 02¾- 03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. 04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. 04¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l., ton 27.00 -32.00
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. 08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 08½- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works..lb. 01¼- 02¾
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .20 - —
Yellow dock root, bis.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .26 - —
smaller lots works.....lb .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .39 - .40
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .11¾
USP, precip., powd., bots.....lb. .35 - —
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0425- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0390- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars.....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .34 .35
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works. lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1250- .1260
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1275- .1300
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.05 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .47 - .48
Laurate, solid, 36½%, bbls.....lb. .56 - —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .12 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms., dlvd..lb. .21¼ —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .12¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¾- 13½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - 13½
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¾- 12¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- 13
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¼- .13¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .14
USP, cns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- .15
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbls., prices ½c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0365- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearate, cns., 2,000 lbs.....lb. .48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —

Zinc sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld...100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 5.55 - —
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 7.40 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb 10¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd in. 07½ —
l.c.l. works.....lb 07¾- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 07½- —
c.l., works.....lb 07¾- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran. bbls., dms..lb. 28 - 29
powd., bbls.....lb. 31 - 32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. 08½- —
Pac. coast.....lb. 09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies....lb 09 - —
Pac. coast.....lb 09¾- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)

Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works..lb. 25½- —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - —
Oxide, 88%, 92%, grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works..lb. .25 - —
98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. 44½- —
2,000 lbs and less, works...lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .59½- —
2,000 lbs and less, works..lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5 tons, works..lb. .29½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¾- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .04 - —
2,000 lbs. and less, works...lb. .04¼- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .05¼- —
2,000 lbs., works.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .11½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works...lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, basic, cake, cns., c.l., works..lb. 37½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .38 - —
2,000 lbs and less, works..lb. 38½- .39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the Mar. 1 issue of OPD

Ethyl Corp. Shifts Gasoline Testing Staff

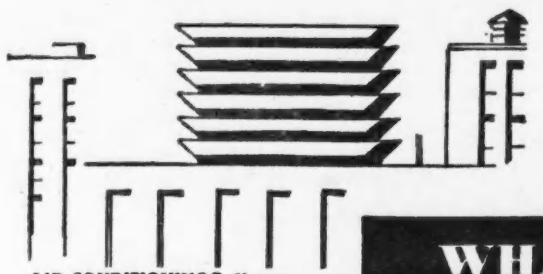
Ethyl Corporation, New York, has transferred William C. Ludt to its gasoline testing laboratory in North Kansas City, Mo., to succeed Harold L. McIntire as branch manager. Charles A. Rankin has been named to succeed Mr. Ludt as branch manager of the gasoline testing laboratory in Tulsa, Okla., and Robert W. Adams has been appointed branch manager of gasoline testing in San Bernardino, Calif., to succeed Mr. Rankin.

Cal. Standard Oil Patent Devested

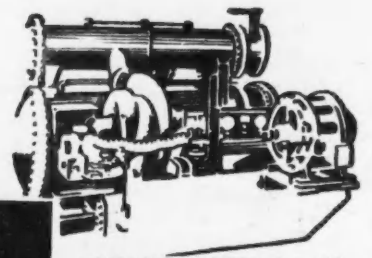
The Office of Alien Property has published notice that it intends to return, April 11, to the Standard Oil Company of California United States patent 1,869,231 which was vested by order No. 673 in 1943. Rights of licensees are not involved.

Witco Opens San Francisco Office

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has opened a new office at 785 Market street, San Francisco 3, Calif. Telephone number at the new location is Garfield 1-7526.



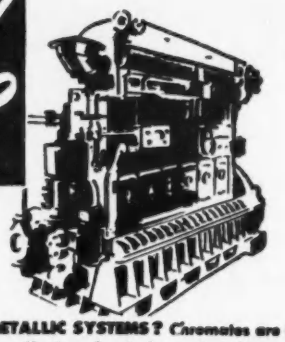
AIR CONDITIONING? Chromates are the only chemicals that completely inhibit the corrosive effect of aeration.



REFRIGERATION? Sodium Bichromate provides the most satisfactory protection in high-chloride water or brines.

WHAT'S YOUR CORROSION PROBLEM?

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES? Chromates have the most powerful inhibitive influence toward the corrosion of iron and steel in the presence of water.



BIMETALLIC SYSTEMS? Chromates are the most effective chemicals against bimetallic corrosion.

Mutual Chromium Chemicals are being used increasingly in varied industries to combat corrosion of ferrous surfaces because they have proved to be the most economical and effective chemicals in a wide range of corrosion control applications. In most instances, only small quantities are needed to prolong the life of the exposed metal indefinitely at small cost.

Progressive maintenance men now consider it just as unsound to bring steel or cast iron into contact with stagnant or recirculating water, without rendering the water rust-inhibitive, as to expose the metal to the atmosphere without protection. In fact, chemical rust inhibition is now on a practical footing with the two other major principles of corrosion prevention—protective coatings and special alloys.

Some of the more recent uses of chromate corrosion inhibitors are in mercury arc rectifiers, refinery condensers and coolers, slushing compounds and hydraulic lifts. If any of these applications suggests a possibility of using chromates in one of your operations, write to our Research Dept., stating in detail your corrosion problem.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA · 270 Madison Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

Mutual CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

SEND FOR INFORMATIVE BOOKLETS

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
Please send me the following booklets:

- ☐ Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors in Bimetallic Systems
- ☐ Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors in Brine Systems
- ☐ Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors for Internal Combustion Engines
- ☐ Corrosion Control in the Refrigeration Industry
- ☐ Corrosion Control in Air Conditioning
- ☐ Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors in Chloride Systems

Name.....
Company.....
Address.....
OPDR

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison

Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

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Aptitude for Getting Unready

There is no question that the United States can make records of time and volume when it eventually gets around to the conviction that it has a war on its hands. It does at least equally well in getting out of its war-fixings. And just now, a lot of hindsight is being brought to bear on the speed and extent to which that retreating, it appears, mistakingly anticipated the settling down of the world to peace.

It begins to look as though the haste to get the armed forces home in time to join their families in voting for their "rescuers," was only the beginning of the abandonment of peace. It appears that the scuttling and scrapping of war-vessels, the abandoning of materiel all over the Eastern Hemisphere, the selling of surplus uniforms and similar supplies at maybe 5 percent of their cost, the wasting of airplanes, and the permitting of large-scale reduction of the number of men under arms have not at all been the part of wisdom. Peace without enforcing power behind it never has been possible, even in a village. Policing, not preaching, is what makes law and order stand up.

Mobilization is again in the offing. Industry will have difficulty in coming up to the passing mark of wartime efficiency. It is run down from overwork and insufficient replacement of facilities. All sorts of bills are in Congress to provide remedies for the lack of men and materials in the areas of national security and general welfare. A big bunch of billions has been asked for in connection with the application of some sort of remedy—but not so many billions as have been put out in bargain-selling materials and bonus-settling men. Oh, well; a scrap-collection week will get under way April 5. Let it be, at least, hoped that battleships and bombers are exempted.

Taft-Hartley Law on Trial

It is most devoutly to be wished that the President's invocation of the Taft-Hartley law with respect to the strike of the soft-coal miners will give that statute a real acid test of its effectiveness. If the law were what it should be, there would have been no reason for the President to take the special action to apply it. If the law is what it is indicated to be by a number of things, the sooner that fact is definitely determined the better for all concerned; because, if the national economy has but a broken reed to support its stability, it were better that the public no longer deceive itself.

As was commented here when the Taft-Hartley law was enacted, that statute is so full of holes that its effectiveness, at best, is doubtful: it depends too much on altruistic acceptance of its never clearly defined dictates. Organized labor has condemned the law as an imposition of slavery. It has disregarded the law in many ways as though the measure did not exist. In the coal strike, labor leaders have contemptuously dismissed as "grotesque" the efforts of the director of mediation and conciliation to get the miners to stay at work while the points at issue were analyzed and determined as the law provides.

Whether the President will carry through the full statutory authority of the Taft-Hartley law remains to be seen. The condition which is being created by the coal strike certainly is an emergency of the sort to which the punitive provisions of the law are directed. That condition is intolerable by any nation that believes in the processes of democracy and the purposes of its constitution. Once before, it was necessary for the government to commandeer the soft-coal industry. Some doubt that it has authority to do so under the Taft-Hartley law, but must proceed by way of a fact-finding board and subsequent injunction proceedings, the hostilities continuing meanwhile—and the general economic letdown. If that is the case, the statutory machinery is far too slow.

Neither side in the coal strike is without fault running far into disregard of the public welfare. The coal industry once again demonstrates the unsatisfactory condition of its employment relations. The demonstration dates back to the failure of its employer and employee trustees of the miners' welfare fund to see eye-to-eye in anything. The fault there was mainly on the employers' side. The later fault, which made it necessary for the President to act, was mainly that of the employees' leaders. If the Taft-Hartley law does not work, nothing more is needed fully to justify, at least temporary, emergency, if not prolonged, nationalization of the coal industry. The people should not be compelled to suffer from an economic disorder because their legislators were not sufficiently representative to provide a statutory guaranty of order.

Statistical Information

Anyone coming upon the statistical data on sulphuric acid in Britain in OPD two weeks ago (March 15, page 42) must be struck, first, with the informative value of the compilation, and then with the fact that it was done, not by a governmental bureau, but by the National Sulphuric Acid Association, an organization of producers. Similar examples of commendable self-helpfulness are presented by the statistical records provided by the Association of Tar Distillers, the Sulphate of Ammonia Federation, and other British industrial groups. And the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers periodically publishes a directory of its members cross-referenced to an extensive alphabetical list of chemicals which they produce.

Perhaps the antitrust laws have something to do with the fact that trade organizations in the United States do not publish much statistical data. Such information as is available with reference to production and consumption in most fields—there are some notable exceptions in metals, fertilizers, petroleum, for example—comes by way of governmental bureaus. All too often it is factually incomplete, eked out by estimates, and in but a few areas of the chemical and related industries does it include data on consumption in specific channels.

Statistical information is one of the most essential, most beneficial nutritives of business. Its inadequacy and often its unreliability because of its partially purposed parentage and the fetish of trade secrets frequently do business a deal of harm. In the compilation and dissemination of statistical information, business could be quite advantageously self-helpful.

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Identifying Trademarks

The Editor,

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

Sir:—

In a great many cases where trademarks are used in scientific and other literature, the trademarks are not capitalized or set in quotation marks. One unaware of the facts might readily conceive the trademark to be merely a descriptive term. We wish to call your attention to this situation, and suggest a uniform manner of identifying all trademarks where they appear in published articles.

The trademark is a valuable property right of the manufacturer, and once adopted, its value depends upon keeping it in use as a trademark. We are all aware of the fact that the trademarks, "Aspirin" and "Cellophane," were lost through appropriation of these marks by the public. They became a part of the common language. This could have been prevented, in part at least, if in use these two terms had always been clearly identified as trademarks.

The practice of using trademarks to indicate the source and the genuineness of pharmaceuticals and chemicals has increased significantly in recent years. Under such circumstances it is natural that trademarks appear with increasing frequency in the scientific literature.

A trademark is properly identified as such if it begins with a capital letter, or if the word is placed in quotation marks.

It is usually possible to recognize a trademark if one remembers that most coined terms applied to brands of drugs or to newly developed chemicals have trademark characteristics. For the purpose of protecting property rights, it is always better to be on the safe side by regarding a coined word as a trademark rather than as a term in the public domain.

We trust that you will receive this request in the spirit in which it is sent. To those writers and editors who have kept the proper delineation of trademarks in mind, we wish to extend our sincere thanks. The members of our association spend millions of dollars annually to sponsor various research projects. The scientific knowledge resulting from this work is of real value. We feel that readers of the literature should be informed that certain words are in fact trademarks which identify the source of genuine material.

Washington CARSON P. FRAILEY,
Executive Vice-President,
American Drug Manufacturers Association.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

2352) to bring the weight of the Federal government down on the industry for going too far in its advertising practices. They want to amend the Federal Trade Commission act so that any alcoholic beverage advertisement would be considered misleading in a material respect if it suggested by statement, word, design, device, or sound that the alcoholic beverage (1) is beneficial to health or contributes to physical up-building, (2) is traditional in American family life, or is or should be a part of the atmosphere of the American home, (3) will increase social or business standing or prestige.

Packaging Improvement Sought

April has been designed as the "Perfect Shipping Month" by the Shippers Advisory Boards, and all industry is being urged to join in making the month a success.

Ever since the war, claims for damages resulting from the handling of goods in transit allege heavy losses to the transporting agencies and inconveniences both to the shipper and consumers. By closer supervision, the railroads and motor truck operators have been able to cut down some of the damages due to improper handling, but "concealed" damages are still running way over prewar levels.

Undoubtedly some of these "concealed" damage claims arise from mishandling by carrier employees; but, on the other hand, many arise from use of poor containers and inferior packaging by shippers. Shippers are being urged carefully to review their packaging methods in the campaign ahead with the objective of taking constructive steps for all around improvement.

Bond Selling Aim Changed

The Treasury Department hopes to tap the pocketbooks of the wealthy to dispose of larger amounts of government bonds in the coming security loan drive opening April 15. It still intends to soo up some of the savings of the wage-earners in the drive, but this market has been found to be harder to crack since the war and inflated prices, so the greatest part of the drive will be aimed at the wealthy.

In preparation for the drive, Secretary Snyder has announced that the limitation on series E savings bonds is being raised from $5,000 maturity value, to $10,000 maturity value, effective for the calendar year 1948. In other words, one purchaser may buy up to $10,000 of these bonds this year instead of being limited to $5,000. There is no change in the manner in which holdings will be computed.

The department hopes, by its action, to reverse the trend in large bond purchases by individuals that has been downward since the war. Purchases of the smaller denominations have dropped way down since the war, while redemptions have gone way up.

Tax Revision Outlook

All congressional indications point to the passage later this session of a general tax-revision bill, but not of the type that was first suggested at the lengthy hearings held last Fall and this Spring by the house ways and means committee. The bill that will be brought out by the committee is best described as a non-controversial tax-adjustment bill.

The committee members themselves do not know what will be contained in the measure, but there seems to be a general understanding among them that, if a general bill is to be passed before adjournment, it cannot include anything that might lead to extended discussion on the floor. Thus, it appears doubtful that the measure will include anything in the way of subjecting cooperatives to the taxes imposed on other businesses, nor is it likely that the oleomargarin tax matter will be dealt with.

The biggest controversies can be expected to develop in the senate. The reason that the income tax-reduction bill was so speedily disposed of in the upper house was largely the promises of those in charge of the measure to consider the amendments which senators had to offer to it when the general revision bill comes up.

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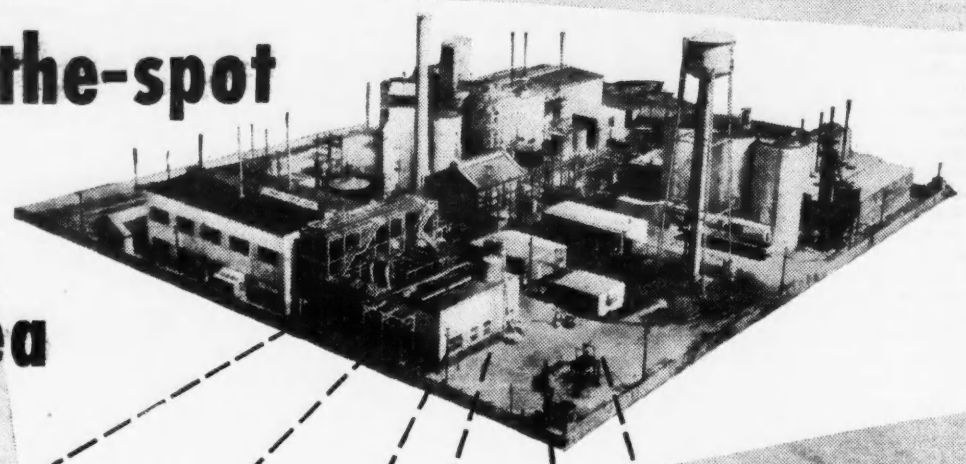

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Heavy Chemicals

Monochloracetic acid both purified flakes and technical flakes will be advanced 4c. per pound on April 1. Maintenance of heavy demand for this material and increased producing costs are responsible for the upward revision. Magnesium carbonate is priced higher and magnisium chloride prices have been adjusted from a delivered to a work's basis. Chlorine on spot was in free supply, the accumulation being more pronounced in the Southern than in the Northern areas. Caustic soda was exceedingly tight in producing quarters with prospects of getting tighter. Some producers of sodium sulphide are making full contract deliveries instead of short shipments. Soda ash shipments have improved during the past month, with producers averaging about thirty days behind schedule. One of the major producers of nickel sulphate who was behind on shipments early in the month is now on even beam.

Demand for several industrial chemicals slowed down at the close of the month and sales were said to show an appreciable shrinkage compared with February. More concern was expressed regarding the shutdown at soft coal mines and it was admitted that a prolongation of inactivity will have a serious effect at chemical producing plants. So far reserve stocks of coal have prevented any unusual cutback of output. The inability to secure additional tankcars and cylinders is said to have resulted in a slowing down of chlorine output and the production of electrolytic caustic soda has necessarily been lower, with the tight supply position becoming more acute. Nickel chromate stocks are definitely short and the market is practically bare of nickel cyanide at the present time. No improvement in buying conditions of chromic acid could be noted.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 103.1 percent of the week ending March 20, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 100.9 in the preceding week and 105.8 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Alum—Three separate laboratory procedures by the Bureau of Mines for producing iron-free alum from low-grade bauxites and clays are described in a new publication released for general distribution. Included in the report are charts and tables of results along with discussions of phase relations and solubility measurements, analytical and control methods, alternate purification procedures, purity of product and yield, nature of product, drying methods, characteristics of solvent, thermal data, and materials of construction. A free copy of the publication, Report of Investigations 4191 may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Publications Distribution Sections, 4800 Forbes Streets, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Ammonia, Anhydrous — Demand has continued exceedingly heavy for this material particularly for the fertilizer grade with the tankcar shortage proving a problem in keeping distribution regular. Production of synthetic anhydrous in January amounted to 95,405 tons, compared with 92,779 tons in the preceding month and 85,121 tons in January, 1947. Exports for 1947 amounted to 12,123,884 pounds, against 12,318,523 pounds in 1946.

Calcium Carbide—Total production in 1947 amounted to about 600,000 tons, an increase over the preceding year of 30,000 tons.

Calcium Phosphate—Buying conditions tight. January production was slightly lower for monobasic at 6,058,000 pounds, compared with 6,262,000 pounds in the preceding month and 6,731,000 pounds in January, 1947. Output of dibasic in January was 7,440,000 pounds, against 7,982,000 pounds in December and 9,817,000 pounds in January last year.

Carbon Dioxide—Output in January did not compare favorably with the preceding month or with the corresponding month a year ago. Production of liquid and gas in January was 16,445,000 pounds, against 16,746,000 pounds in December and 17,640,000 pounds in January, 1947. Production of solid, dry ice, in January amounted to 40,741,000 pounds, compared with 41,250,000 pounds in December and 42,851,000 pounds in January a year ago. Dry ice production in 1947 was over 720,000,000 pounds, considerably in excess of the wartime peak of 666,000,000 pounds in 1944. Production of liquid and gas was at an all time high last year amounting to about 245,000,000 pounds.

Chlorine—Spot material remained in relatively free supply with stocks said to be freer in the South than in the Northern area. The shortage of tankcars and cylinders has placed a limit on the amount of chlorine that can be stored and, according to trade reports, it has been necessary to curtail production at some points to check the accumulation of supplies. Output in 1947 totaled over 1,380,000 tons, well above the war peak 1,262,000 tons in 1944. Exports of chlorine last year amounted to 12,776,810 pounds, compared with 11,371,143 pounds in 1946.

Magnesium Carbonate—Priced higher for the technical grade. Bags in carlots are moving at 8c. per pound and at 9c. per pound in less. Barrels 9¼c. per pound in carlots and at 10¼c. in less. Kegs 10½c. per pound in carlots and at 11½c. per pound in less. Prices are f.o.b. t'ee works, freight equalized on carlots and allowed on l. c. l.

Magnesium Chloride—Prices for anhydrous have been adjusted from a delivered to a works basis. This grade in barrels is priced at 12¾c. for carlots and at 15c. per pound for smaller quantities. Flakes are unchanged at $40 per ton for barrels in carlots and at $44 per ton for l. c. l. at the works.

Nickel Cyanide — Market practically bare of supplies at present. Last sale reported was at $1.75 per pound.

Nickel Formate—Supply short of current requirements. Buying interest has increased for plating uses and demand has exceeded output leaving market position tight.

Nickel Sulphate—Stocks were sufficient to meet plating requirements at the close of the month. Demand during March was active with a tendency to expand. Shipments from one producing quarter ran behind schedule around the middle of the month but were on even beam at the close.

Potash Caustic—Producers' shipments have been confined principally to contract consumers. The dry forms have remained in short supply throughout the month with shipments of liquid in tanks running close to schedule and some stocks left over at certain supply sources. Demand from the dye, chemical, soap and other consuming industries has averaged steady.

Potassium Carbonate—Shipments are said to be running closer to schedule than a month ago although demand has kept far enough ahead of supplies to maintain a tight market position. While the largest shipments have been made to the glass factories, there has been an active miscellaneous demand covering the chemical, soap and confectionary trades.

Potassium Chlorate—Tight conditions featuring this market early in March have been eased and the situation was practically normal at the close of the month. Shipments to the match factories were maintained at an unusually high level throughout the first quarter. Potassium perchlorate has also improved its position with producers taking on business for shipment within 30 to 60 days.

Soda Ash—Shipments against contract accounts have been of steadier volume during the past month with industrial demand sustained at a high level. According to trade reports, the movement from works has been brought up to an average of 30 days behind schedule. So far there has been no interruption of output from the lack of coal but it is admitted that a prolonged shutdown of soft coal opera-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Magnesium carbonate, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.1	204.1	204.1	200.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.7	119.7	119.7	119.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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tions would seriously aggrevate production. Production in 1947 amounted to 4,800,000 tons surpassing war production peak of 4,718,000 tons.

Soda, Caustic—Market conditions have become tighter during the month with prospects of stocks being further reduced unless the spot supplies of chlorine are checked. Industrial demand is heavy at present with rayon mills, textile plants, paper mills, oil refineries and various other consuming trades calling for full contract allotments. While the liquid form is in a better position than the dry forms, there has been no significant easement in the general supply situation over the first quarter of 1948. Production in 1947 was 2,080,000 tons, a new high.

Effective on and after March 2, 1948, export permits will be required for the shipment of caustic soda and soda ash from Canada.

Sodium Phosphate—January production of monobasic registered 1,068 tons, compared with 1,221 tons in December and 1,094 tons in January, 1947. Output of dibasic was 6,563 tons in January, against 6,740 tons in December and 6,238 tons in January a year ago. Exports of sodium phosphate in 1947 were 20,747,007 pounds, against 16,643,181 pounds in 1946.

Sodium Silicate—Supply and demand have continued in balance. January production, including soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous, was lower at 37,529 tons, compared with 39,698 tons in the preceding month and 39,991 tons in January, 1947.

Sodium Sulphate—Consuming demand has been sustained at a level to prevent excess stocks. It was stated that supply conditions have made some improvement during the month. Production of anhydrous refined in January amounted to 13,015 tons, compared with 11,800 tons in December and 12,176 tons in January last year.

Sodium Sulphide—Supply situation has continued tight but has shown improvement during the past month. Some producers formerly making short shipments are now delivering full allotments against contract schedules. There is no first hand open market at present so far as prompt shipments are concerned.

Sulphur Chloride—Supplies not excessive but sufficient to meet current consuming requirements in both large and small drums. Market position firm but without quotable change.

Sulphur Dioxide—Cylinder shortage is still a problem at some supply sources but production has kept about in balance with demand and the market's price structure has continued firm.

Acids

Chromic—Buying conditions have shown no sign of easement and at supply sources it was stated that demand for plating purposes is increasing. Current production is insufficient to meet requirements and the market's supply situation is

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definitely tight. Exports in 1947 were confined to 789 tons.

Hydrofluoric—Production of anhydrous and technical in January amounted to 4,572,000 pounds, compared with 5,073,000 pounds in the preceding month and 3,592,000 pounds in January, 1947. Stocks meeting domestic requirements. Shortage of containers restricting export trade.

Muriatic—January output was placed at 39,232 tons and includes production for one non-reporting plant. It was stated, however, that this does not appreciably affect the comparability with statistics for earlier months. December production was 38,066 tons and in January last year 35,144 tons were made.

Oxalic—No appreciable improvement in buying conditions could be noted at the end of the first quarter. Demand has exceeded supply and producers have not been able to level off contract requirements. Under prevailing conditions, producers are not inclined to consider new business at this time.

Perchloric—Stocks not excessive but meeting current requirements on a prompt basis. The steel mills have been the largest buyers during the past month. The 60 percent grade is priced at 58c. to 62c. per pound and the 70-72 percent at 61c. to 66c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Material is in carboys f.o.b. the works.

Sulphuric—Industrial demand has been sustained at an unusually high level and production is finding a ready outlet. Distribution is wide with most every important industry using this acid to a greater or less degree. The iron and steel industry has been taking a lot of material but if the coal strike is prolonged there will be a falling off of demand from this source. Probably more than ever before will be used in the manufacture of ammonium sulphate while the chemical industry in general is using a sizable amount of tonnage. Shipments for the production of superphosphate will probably be larger than in 1947. The greatest problem that producers are facing is the continual shortage of tankcars. Gross production in February amounted to 935,230 tons including sulphuric acid of oleum grade. Of this amount 287,323 tons were made by the chamber process and 647,907 tons by the contact process. Gross production in December was revised to 964,761 tons and in January, 1947, output amounted to 888,912 tons.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Copper—Refined copper stocks in the hands of producers and smelters declined to 70,146 from 71,533 tons during the month of February according to the Copper Institute. Copper deliveries to consumers in outside countries were estimated at 65,133 tons. Foreign mine production was placed at 96,233, scrap recovery at 427 and refined output at 81,867 tons. Producer stocks outside of the United States were estimated to have increased 16,238 tons in January to a total of 149,083 at the month end.

Lead—No easement in supply conditions is in sight according to trade reports and it is stated that at least 175,000 tons of lead will have to be imported if domestic consumers are to have as much lead in 1948 as they had in 1947. If a national stockpile is necessary, it is stated that the amount available to the consuming trades will have to be reduced. At intervals last year it was possible to draw on stocks of ore and scrap accumulated in 1946 but supplies of this material have been greatly reduced. The market situation in lead is described as firm and tight.

Quicksilver—The spot market appeared to be slightly more steady. Tendency to shade prices lessened on spot and reports from the domestic market on the Pacific coast showed a strengthening and rise in quotations. Demand continued to be moderate in this market and covered prompt requirements in most instances. The supply met consumer needs without difficulty and there seemed to be plenty of metal available in some foreign markets. The political situation in Italy and involving Yugoslavia could develop along lines that would change the supply picture considerably. Yugoslavia controls important mining facilities.

San Francisco.—The market was a bit firmer here this week. Supplies are fair. Inquiry picked up. Metal was quoted at $78 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—No new developments were uncovered in this market during the past month. Prices remained steady but unchanged. The official closing price in the New York market for silver bullion was 74⅝c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Mar. 6, 1947—80¼c.	Jan. 2, 1947—55⅛d.
Low	June 26, 1947—50¼c.	June 20, 1947—32d.

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Tin Quotas Increased For January-June Period

OPD Washington Bureau

The Combined Tin Committee has announced additional allocations of tin metal for the first half of 1948, bringing to 33,241 long tons the total of tin metal allocated for the six months' period. The new allocations are expected to represent final allocations for the first half of this year for most of the countries listed, but the committee may find it possible to make small additional allocations after a further review of the supply position in May.

The allocations listed for the various countries by the committee, together with the total allocated to each thus far, in long tons, is as follows:—

Consuming country.	Mar. 24, 1948, allocation	Total
Brazil	.....	300
Canada	815	1,905
Ceylon	15	39
Chile	.....	32
Czechoslovakia	250	526
Denmark	120	280
Egypt	70	164
Finland	45	105
France	2,040	4,760
Germany (U.S./U.K. Zone)	240	564
Germany (French Zone)	.....	120
Hongkong	75	175
India	1,050	2,450
Ireland	10	20
Mexico	.....	80
New Zealand	110	256
Norway	60	140
Pakistan	255	595
Palestine	.....	55
Poland	350	870
Romania	.....	80
South Africa	.....	280
Sweden	300	700
Switzerland	135	335
Turkey	105	245
United States	7,650	17,850
Uruguay	35	35
Yugoslavia	120	230
*Others	90	190

* Latin America, other than Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Mexico; and the Middle East, other than Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Iran. These countries are normally provided for by individual allocations.

Glyco Adds Edwards To Natrium Plant Staff

Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Leonard J. Edwards chemical engineer at its Natrium, W. Va., plant. Mr. Edwards recently resigned as works manager of Naylee Chemical Company, Philadelphia, where he executed the conversion of their chlorinated paraffin plant and established operations to produce monochlorobenzene, para- and ortho-dichlorobenzene and muriatic acid.

He was previously associated with the Syracuse, N. Y., plant of the Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation for nineteen years. He was responsible for process and operational supervision in the production of liquid chlorine, caustic soda, caustic potash and chlorinated benzene products.

Phila. Chemical Club To Elect Executive Group

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia has placed the names of six members in nomination for its executive committee, and will vote three of them to serve on the committee with the club's officers. Those nominated were:—Harry Gaffney, Baker & Gaffney; William R. E. Andrews, W. R. E. Andrews Sales Company; F. S. Dubbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Company; Thomas H. Trimble, Hooker Electrochemical Company; Warren R. Godfrey; Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., and John F. Dockum, Columbia Chemical Corporation.

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Chemical Workers Data For January Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

Estimated number of production workers in the chemicals and related products industries in January, 1948, as compared with the number in December, 1947, and with those in January, 1947, was reported last week by bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor as follows:—

	1948	1947	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Ammunition, small arms...	6,500	7,400	6,700
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	197,700	198,100	193,000
Compressed and liquefied gases	9,900	9,900	9,100
Cottonseed oil	21,070	24,000	20,500
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	65,700	65,500	62,050
Explosives and safety fuses..	22,000	21,500	20,300
Fertilizers	30,400	28,000	29,400
Fireworks	2,430	2,800	3,030
Paints, varnishes and colors.	50,700	50,930	48,500
Perfumes, cosmetics	12,100	12,900	13,500
Rayon, allied products	63,200	63,500	61,400
Soap	25,500	27,500	22,400

Department of Labor indexes for production worker payrolls for chemicals and related products industries during the same period follow:—

	1948	1947	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Ammunition, small arms....	333.7	411.9	331.3
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	561.3	555.8	495.5
Compressed and liquefied gases	464.3	470.6	382.8
Cottonseed oil	394.7	448.4	347.5
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	497.9	488.5	450.6
Explosives and safety fuses..	580.2	565.0	481.7
Fertilizers	433.4	395.0	376.1
Fireworks	585.1	652.8	609.5
Paints, varnishes and colors.	332.6	327.8	287.4
Perfumes, cosmetics	251.7	240.5	241.4
Rayon, allied products	268.6	265.9	227.5
Soap	379.3	381.3	273.7

Chemists' Role in U.S. Economy Discussed

Dr. Foster D. Snell, Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, addressed a recent joint meeting of the Buffalo sections of the American Chemical Society and the American Institute of Chemists on the subject, "Chemistry—A Profession."

Dr. Snell told the gathering that recognition of the importance of chemistry as a profession depends on the attitudes developed by the chemist in his association with other professionals and with non-professionals, and added that licensing is the only phase lacking in the recognition of chemistry as a profession.

Dominion Alkali Plant Construction Progresses

Two buildings of a new chlorine and caustic soda plant being built by the Dominion Alkali & Chemical Company, subsidiary of the Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, at Beauharnois, Quebec, have been completed, and construction is being rushed on the remaining seven units. The plant is expected to be in operation by January 1, 1949, and will have a daily capacity of sixty short tons of chlorine and sixty-seven tons of rayon grade caustic soda.

Rheem Offers New Catalog

Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York, has published a new catalog of its steel shipping containers, which lists and illustrates every type of single trip, returnable, lightweight, agitator, decorated and stainless steel container made by the company. The booklet contains information on container coatings and construction details, and includes container capacity charts and charts showing approximate car-loading capacities. Copies may be obtained from the steel shipping container division, Rheem Manufacturing Company, 570 Lexington avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Iron & Steel Products Names Baltimore Agent

Iron & Steel Products, Inc., Chicago, has appointed Frank M. Sweeny sales representative in the Baltimore, Md., district. Mr. Sweeny will make his headquarters at 4136 Roland avenue, Baltimore 11, and his telephone number at that location is Tuxedo 5897.

I.G. Subsidiary Account Vested

A checking account entitled "Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation 'Special' in Trust for Anilinas-Aluminas, S. A." Buenos Aires, has been vested by the Office of Alien Property as property of I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., which is alleged to own or control the Argentine concern.

Schinker Publishes Brochure

The Michael A. Schinker Manufacturing Company, Chicago, has published a brochure describing its "All Plug" steel drum wrench. The wrench is designed to fit all types of foreign and domestic plugs for steel drums and is furnished in either nickel steel or in non-sparking metal.

Henrik Mannerfrid Elects J. H. Tully Board Chairman

Henrik Mannerfrid, Inc., exporter and importer of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, New York, has elected James H. Tully chairman of the board and secretary of the company, and has named Henrik Mannerfrid president.

Other officers named are:—Vice-president, E. R. Gross; vice-president and treasurer, Vincent P. McDevitt; assistant vice-president, L. A. R. Pehrson, and export manager, M. A. Niarakis.

Trade Briefs

Willard Storage Battery Company has appointed G. A. Borchik manager of replacement sales.

Societa Montecatini, chemical manufacturer, Urilano, Italy, is increasing its capitalization from 12,000,000,000 lire to 18,000,000,000 lire.

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Pest Control Methods In Germany Described

Additional data on German research developments in plant pest and disease control are contained in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report describes a compound called "E-605," a solution of 74 percent diethyl ester of p-nitrophenoxy thiophosphoric acid and 26 percent emulsifier. Applied as a 1 percent dust at ten kilograms per hectare, the compound has resulted in complete control of *Meligethes app.* and *Ceutorrhychus assimilis*, according to German claims.

German claims for the potent insectidal action of aliphthatic sulphonyl fluorides, especially methanesulphonyl fluoride, are also described in the report. The great advantage of methanesulphonyl fluoride, German researchers state, is its ease of preparation and non-inflammability, and they report encouraging results with the compund when used as a fumigant. It is reported to be most suitable when used in place of hydrogen cyanide or nicotine for treating glass houses and for ant control in gardens.

Mimeographed copies of the ninety-three page report (PB-78244, "Developments in Methods and Materials for the Control of Plant Pests and Diseases in Germany") sell for $2.50. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Dow Chemical Adds Five To Sales, Research Staffs

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has added James S. Brosier to the staff of its sales department. Mr. Brosier, who recently received a degree in agriculture from Purdue University, will be utilized as a "Dowicides" salesman.

William S. Thurber has been employed by the company as a chemist in the styrene polymerization laboratory, and Miss Rosetta M. Kline has joined the staff of the laboratory on technical problems and research. Mr. Thurber recently took a master's degree in organic chemistry at Michigan State College, and Miss Kline has received a degree in chemistry from the University of Michigan.

The company has also added Robert F. Kincaid and John J. Mulloy to the staff of its main laboratory as chemists. Mr. Kincaid recently graduated from Albion College, and Mr. Mulloy has received a degree in chemistry from Alma College.

Wood Research

—Continued from page 7

exacting requirements than those for perpendicular heating, the author said. They must be of cold-setting types and conductive enough to draw high-frequency energy well, he said, but not conductive enough to cause arcing.

Mr. Dimond added that glues similar to those used for parallel heating work best for the third method, and concluded by outlining the need for additional research directed toward developing glues suitable for the parallel and stray-field heating methods and for investigation of the effects of various glue components on the burning tendency.

J. D. Ross, research engineer at the Oregon Forest Products Laboratory, delivered a report entitled "Carbonization of Douglas-Fir Sawdust," which gave details of research carried on at the laboratory for the production of charcoal from sawdust.

He reported that substantial quantities of softwood charcoal are being produced at the laboratory for use as test lots by private firms interested in the possible utilization of charcoal in chemical and metallurgical processes, and that a pilot plant for its production will soon be constructed.

Mr. Ross added that the by-products of the charcoal producing operations have not been completely investigated, but that the wood tar deposited during the operation has been successfully used as a binder for briquetting char. He added that more research should be done on the tar to determine its possible commercial uses and basic chemical constituents.

He said that the yields of methanol and acetic acid from the byproducts have not been thoroughly investigated because they appear to be too low to be of commercial importance.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Lower iron and steel production resulting from the soft coal disturbance has reduced output of ammonium sulphate and increased pressure for shipments. List prices for potash become effective April 1. Output of packinghouse byproducts has declined and some producers have withdrawn from the market. Tankage sold at new low prices for the year. The markets for fish meal, fish scrap and hoof meal have assumed a nominal condition temporarily.

Sales of fertilizer tax tags in the 15 reporting states during February were equivalent to 1,149,000 short tons, according to reports of state control officials to the National Fertilizer Association. Compared with the 1,185,000 tons reported for a year ago, sales during February were 3 percent lower; and compared with February, 1946, sales were 17 percent lower. The decrease in sales from a year ago was caused by a decline in the tonnages reported for the southern states. Sales in these 11 states during February totaled 981,000 short tons, a 6 percent drop from the 1,042,000 tons reported for the preceding February. By individual states, sales in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Oklahoma increased, but sales in the remaining 7 states were lower, with decreases ranging from 500 tons for Virginia to 91,000 tons for North Carolina.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate — Production of original solution in January amounted to 95,357 tons. Included in this total were 79,654 tons of fertilizer grade and 15,703 tons of other grades. Total production in December was 93,340 tons, and in January, last year, output registered 89,747 tons. Canadian production has shown appreciable improvement during March over February.

Ammonium Sulphate—Market position exceedingly tight, with shipments under heavy pressure. January production of synthetic technical amounted to 35,252,000 pounds, compared with 37,546,000 pounds in the preceding month and 24,487,000 pounds in January, 1947. Total exports of ammonium sulphate in 1947 amounted to 88,602 tons, against 25,257 tons in 1946 and 20,753 tons in 1945.

Dried Blood—Demand remained relatively quiet last week, with prices about steady. Feeders are said to have replenished requirements temporarily and are not inclined to extend commitments at this time.

Fish Scrap—Last sales heard for menhaden scrap were at $140 per ton. There was no important activity to note at present and a nominal price of $135 was named. Fish meal was described as nominally unchanged in the Baltimore area. California sardine 65 percent meal was priced at $162.50 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Sodium Nitrate — Buying conditions have shown no signs of improvement during the month. All the domestic production is under contract and so are importations, while demand is far in excess of any material available for this season. Imports for the year, from January 1 to December 31, 1947, amounted to 556,525 tons, compared with 529,677 tons in 1946 and 849,888 tons in 1945.

Tankage — Sales in the local market were made at a lower level than those in Chicago. The lowest price registered was at $7 per unit of ammonia here and at $7.50 in the West. Trading did not assume very active dimensions.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Buying conditions remained tight at the close of the month. The constant call for shipments has exceeded current production and prevented any accumulation of stocks above ground. Total exports of phosphate rock in December, 1947, amounted to 67,891 tons, according to records compiled by NFA from the Department of Commerce. This included 18,618 tons of Florida high grade hard rock, 23,361 tons of land pebble, 87 tons of other Florida rock and 25,825 tons of Tennessee, Idaho and Montana rock. Total exports for the year 1947 were 843,716 tons, compared with 709,340 tons in 1946 and 548,708 tons in 1945.

Superphosphate — Weather conditions were partly responsible for occasional periods of shipment interruptions during the past month, which resulted in stock accumulations at out-of-town points. Heavy shipments late last year were also believed to have exerted some influence. Stocks in the local area and in New England continued tight. Bureau of the Census states that shipments in December rose 10 percent over the previous month and were the greatest reported for any December. The tonnage of normal superphosphate consumed in the reporting plants in December and the stocks on hand at the end of December increased 11 percent over the previous month.

Exports of normal superphosphate in December, 1947, were 29,869 tons and 3,143 tons of concentrated. Total exports for 1947 amounted to 235,204 tons against 167,376 tons in 1946 and 134,830 tons in 1945. Total exports of concentrated were 25,294 tons in 1947, compared with 102,932 tons in 1946 and 72,326 tons in 1945.

Potashes

List prices will become effective on April 1 and judging from reports any material available until May 15 has been sold. Consuming demand has continued to exceed the supply and the market position has remained definitely tight. Exports of muriate in 1947 amounted to 85,779 tons, compared with 78,257 tons in 1946 and 85,343 tons in 1945.

Potash salts production, state and private, in Upper Alsace, France, amounted to 4,170,000 tons in 1947, compared with 3,250,000 tons in 1946. Exports, not including colonial shipments, were 269,000 tons K_2O.

Insecticides

In a summary of the insecticide situation, BEPQ states in part that prices for several kinds of the insecticides as well as some of the insecticidal chemicals have decreased to some extent during the past few months. This is particularly true in the case of technical DDT and insecticides containing this chemical. It appears that the price modifications that have resulted during recent adjustments are now fairly well stabilized and no other significant price reductions in the near future for materials needed during the coming season are expected. Raw stocks for the manufacture of practically all insecticides and fungicides are available to meet the needs for the 1948 season. The industry has the capacity and facilities for producing, marketing and distributing most of the materials that will be required. There has been unusual delay on the part of those who use insecticides in indicating through purchase the type of material they propose to use. This has been due in part to uncertainty about some of the newer materials. The delay has complicated the field supply situation considerably. The slowness in procuring and stocking supplies may have a serious effect on the availability of materials in the field at the time they are needed. The Bureau urges that consumers take steps in the immediate future to purchase requirements or make firm arrangements with their suppliers.

Calcium Arsenate—Priced at 9½c. per pound in carlots for 100-pound drums or for cases of 12 four-pound bags in carlots. Less than carlots range from 10½c. to 11½c. per pound f.o.b. factory or nearest warehouse point. January production amounted to 2,003,000 pounds, compared with 2,190,000 pounds in the preceding month and 1,765,000 pounds in January 1947.

Lead Arsenate—Producers report the market firm at former price levels. January, 1948 production of acid and basic amounted to 3,229,000 pounds, compared with 4,923,000 pounds for the corresponding month in 1947.

Pyrethrum—London Board of Trade has made an announcement in connection with their East African stocks of pyrethrum. It is stated of the stocks held in East Africa, it is proposed to reserve 1,100 tons of the highest test flowers for sale, on a par with new production of flowers. A further 1,000 tons will be held in reserve in case the demand should exceed the available supply in 1948, but unless more than 700 tons of the above 1,100 tons are sold in 1948, the whole of this reserve stock will be condemned after December 31st, 1948. All other stocks held by the Board of Trade have been condemned and are no longer available for sale on world markets and are to be disposed of under supervision of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. The Board of Trade's contract with the pyrethrum growers expired Dec. 31 last and the foregoing gives the disposition of the entire stock of pyrethrum held by the Board in East Africa.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Tankage, $1 per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
74.5	74.5	74.5	71.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Sulphur and Pyrites

Mine shipments of native sulphur in January 1948 amounted to 391,214 long tons, compared with 389,014 tons in the preceding month and 321,415 tons in January, 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. Apparent sales in January calculated from production and change in stocks during the period, were 388,826 long tons, against 453,278 tons in December and 386,724 tons in January last year. Prices for pyrites shiments have remained unchanged.

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A new price structure on wattle bark and extract were established for this country at $85 per short ton for fair average bark and 9½ cents per pound for the extract. These price advances amounted to some $15 per ton on the bark and 2 cents per pound on the extract. Tanners were reluctant to place immediate orders for bark, but considerable interest was being shown for extract as a possible quebracho replacement because the price spread between wattle extract at the new price and quebracho extract was still quite significant.

Supplies of mangrove bark were somewhat scarce and hard to get because of a shortage at the source where government regulations banning the shipment of bark less than ⅜-inch thick were in effect. This conservation move had the effect of tightening supplies. Prices were expected to advance in the near future. Trading in tanning materials in general was light and business was described as quiet.

Trading in sizing materials continued spasmodic last week with consumers not inclined to purchase beyond 30-day requirements. Prices of potato starch were further reduced fractionally by Maine grinders, and sales of fair volume were reported at the lower level. Distressed lots of Dutch starch continued to depress the market, but domestic material was available below the asking prices for the former. Tapioca flour was inactive and the medium grades were lower, while the high grades were unchanged and in scarce supply. Consuming inquiry for new crop tapioca flour was lacking and April-May shipments from Brazil declined fractionally. Sago flour also easier for shipment from the East Indies, with importers showing little interest. Recent trading in sago has been restricted to spot delivery. Despite the strike at a major producer's plant, supplies of corn starch were plentiful. Though demand continued inactive liberal offerings have not as yet affected quotations of this material. Corn dextrin was in tight supply and deliveries against former orders were still about two months behind schedules. Edible albumen egg was reduced 5 cents per pound for prompt delivery, under freer offerings with trading limited to an occasional carlot at the decline. The technical grade was scarce and well held.

Cattlehide leather production was indicated at 2,396,000 cattlehides in January, compared with 2,414,000 in December, by the Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins totaled 910,000 against 937,000 skins in December; goat and kid skins, 3,386,000 compared with 3,335,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,762,000 against 2,987,000 skins.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Wattle bark, shipm't, $15 per ton, extract, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Castor oil, sulphonated, 1c. per lb.
Egg albumen, edible, 5c. per lb.
yolk, 2c. per lb.
Potato starch, ⅜c. per lb.
Tapioca flour, med., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
379.5	383.7	396.1	310.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Aluminum, Acetate—While demand has been chiefly for small lots for prompt delivery, the market remained steady at former quotations.

Bichromates—This market continued strong. Production was readily absorbed against current contracts. Export business was restricted owing to scarcity of material and the high cost of resale material. Quotations were unchanged and firm. Production of soda bichromate and chromate was indicated at 7,664 short tons in January, compared with 7,983 tons in December and 6,979 tons during January, 1947, according to the Bureau of Census.

Soda, Acetate—Business was reported quiet. Supplies were adequate to cover current requirements. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Soda, Hydrosulphite—Demand against contracts was reported fairly active, while new business was limited to actual needs. Market was unchanged and steady.

Sulphonated Oils—Consuming demand was moderate and chiefly for actual needs. Prices of sulphonated castor oil were reduced 1c. per pound. The 50 percent grade was quoted at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, drums, and 75 percent 21c. to 22c., depending upon quantity. Tallow grades were unchanged as supplies of tallow were scarce, despite the recent decline of 1½c. per pound.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Trading continued slow. Offers for prompt and nearby delivery were slightly freer at lower prices. Edible albumen flake was offered at $2.70 per pound, carlots, for April delivery. Small lots were quoted at $2.75 to $2.80 per pound, on spot, as to quantity for prompt delivery, and light sales were reported at this level. Scarcity of technical continued to restrict business. Prices were nominal at $1.40 to $1.50 per pound, as to quantity and delivery. The new government egg support price was expected to be announced shortly.

Albumen, Blood—This material was in slow request, mainly for immediate needs. Supplies were adequate to cover the current demand. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Corn Sugar—Tanners chipped was moving in small lots for actual needs. Quotations were well held.

Dextrin, Corn — Active demand was noted against contracts. Available supplies were limited as deliveries against previous orders were several weeks behind schedules. Prices were steady at former levels.

Egg Yolk — Demand was confined to small lots for immediate requirements. Prices were easier and named at $1.03 to $1.08 per pound, as to quantity, for prompt delivery. Offers for nearby delivery were slightly freer.

Sago Flour—Limited demand was reported for small quantities for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, on the spot. Shipments ranged from 7c. to 7.40c. per pound, ex dock, New York, according to quality.

Starch, Corn—Outside of a fair call for starch against former contracts, there was little doing last week. The tone of the market was steadier with the rally in corn. Quotations were steady and unchanged. Department of Agriculture reported that the quality of 1947 corn being shipped has continued to improve since the start of the year. Favorable drying weather in much of the corn belt during February was beneficial to the crop. Visible corn supply was reduced 1,867,000 bushels to 13,453,000 bushels for the week ended March 20, compared with 36,207,000 bushels, for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato — Trend of prices was lower and domestic starch was reduced to 8.35c. to 8.40c. per pound, carlots, New York basis. Trading was spotty, with consumers limiting purchases up to 30 day requirements. Distressed lots of Dutch starch was offered freely at 9c. per pound, New York, with no takers. Shipments from the Netherlands have ceased. Supplies on the spot were easy at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market was quiet and weak. Medium grades were lower and available at 8¾c. to 9c. per pound on the spot, while the high grades were scarce and well held at 10c. to 10½c. per pound as to quantity. Inquiry in new crop flour was inactive and shipments were off ¼c. at 8¾c. per pound, exdock New York basis, for April-May shipment.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Market conditions on this item reflected the light offerings being made at prime sources. Business was light and spotty although the tone of the market in recent weeks showed some indications of strengthening. Prices were unchanged.

Logwood Extract—This material was moving in a steady volume relative to the volume of tanning being done. Conditions in general throughout the tanning industry were somewhat inactive. Prices held firm.

Mangrove Bark—Supplies of this material were described as currently scarce due primarily to a lack of sufficient material at the source. Government regulations requiring bark to be ⅜ inches thick before shipment, made some time ago, had the effect of creating a mild scarcity. This was a conservation move to prevent

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

shipment of bark not sufficiently developed. In view of the present supply position, buyers were importing whatever mangrove they could get rather than being selective as to type. Both fibrous and non-fibrous bark were in demand, and virtually all shipments were from Zanzibar. Imported from Zanzibar last week were some 2,170 bags. Prices were as yet unchanged, but an upward adjustment of prices was anticipated.

Myrobalans—Trading in this item was reported as quiet, but somewhat better than before the acute quebracho price picture developed. Imported from Bombay last week were some 6,437 bags arriving at New York. Prices, meanwhile, remained unchanged.

Quebracho Extract—Dealing in quebracho extract at the new prices had not as yet been resumed insofar as the tanning industry was concerned, since the only reported trading at the high price levels established some weeks ago was limited to non-tanning uses primarily to oil drillers. Tanners were adopting a policy of resistance to the high prices and operating against inventories as well as adopting replacements where possible.

Valonia—Increased trading in both beards and cups was reported. Last week imports of valonia totaled some 14,400 bags, and cups, 2,115 bags. However, dealing in tanning materials was in general being held to minimum quantities through buyer resistance.

Wattle—New prices for the United States were set last week, following the previously reported prices for Great Britain, at increases of $15 per ton for fair average bark, bringing the price up to $85 per ton. Extract was advanced some 2c. per pound, bringing the new price on wattle extract to 9½c. per pound. The market was quiet, and tanners were reluctant to start making purchases at the new prices. Demand for extract was currently higher than for the bark. Offerings of bark were for the most part not being accepted, and it was anticipated that trading in bark would not become active for a few weeks. Wattle extract as a replacement for quebracho was finding interest, however, despite the new price. Under the new price structure on wattle extract, the price spread between wattle and quebracho was still quite significant. Imported last week from Durban were some 5,466 bags.

Piedmont AATCC Section To Meet In Winston-Salem

The Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet at the Robert E. Lee hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C., on April 3. A golf tournament will be held in the morning and technical sessions of the hosiery group and the cotton finishing group will occupy the afternoon.

Speakers at the session of the hosiery group will be J. C. Whitt, Century Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., who will discuss "Dyeing Vat Colors on Men's Half Hose," and Rufus K. Smith, Owen-Osborne Hosiery Mills, Gainsville, Ga., who will discuss the preparation and dyeing of nylon hosiery.

R. N. Fisher, manager of technical service, textile resin department, American Cyanamid Company, will discuss the question of resins for improving good fabrics at the session of the cotton finishing group. Mr. Fisher will also review the chief working properties and characteristics of thermoplastic and thermosetting resins which may be applied successfully to textiles.

Second speaker at the session will be Raymond A. Pingree, Warwick Chemical Company, West Warwick, R. I., who will speak on "Waterproofing Compounds." Mr. Pingree will discuss the proper preparation of cloth and selection of the type of water repellent compound best suited for different fabrics. He plans to discuss the several different types of water repellents on the market and describe the action of each on particular types of cloth.

Rare Earths Research In Germany Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

A fractional crystallization method developed by German scientists for obtaining 98 percent pure compounds of neodymium and praseodymium is described in one of five reports on rare earths, radioactive materials and minor metals now on sale by the Office of Technical Services.

Neodymium and praseodymium, derived from monazite sand, have been used to give special qualities to scientific optical glass and may also be used in the study of fluorescent materials and activators, according to the report. Mimeographed copies of the six page report (PB-48428 "Lanthanum, Neodymium, Praseodymium and Uranium Compounds") sell for 25 cents. The other four reports are:

PB-28908, "Rare and Minor Metals"; mimeographed, 50 cents; nineteen pages.

PB-44680, "Production of Luminous Compounds at the Works of Auer Gesellschaft A. G."; microfilm, $1; photostat, $1; fourteen pages and photographs.

PB-44948, "The Cerium Industry in German Territory"; mimeographed, $3; 118 pages, diagrams and tables.

PB-49233, "The Cerium Metal and Lighter Flint Industry"; mimeographed, 50 cents; fifteen pages.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Dr. C.F. Bonilla Appointed To Columbia Univ. Faculty

Dr. Charles F. Bonilla has been appointed professor of chemical engineering at Columbia University's School of Engineering, New York, and will assume his duties there in July. Dr. Bonilla, who has been professor of chemical engineering at Johns Hopkins University since 1937, will direct research and teach in the field of chemical engineering thermodynamics at Columbia.

Trade Briefs

Wesco Industrial Supply Company has been incorporated in Los Angeles County, Calif., to engage in the manufacture and distribution of industrial chemicals.

Albright & Wilson, Ltd., London, one of the oldest producers of chemicals in England and an early investor in the development of a chemical industry in the United States, is being converted into a public company. It will be capitalized at £1,076,582, of which £1,011,522 will be in ordinary stock units of 5s. each.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Advancing prices on both basic coaltar products and the chemical intermediates, effective for the most part on April 1, was the outstanding development evidenced in this market last week. Naphthalene was in the process of undergoing a varied upward adjustment with some producers moving ½ cents per pound on the crudes and ¾ cents on refined material. These price movements fell within the range of current OPD quotations, however, and one major producer was not advancing prices even on April 1, but had the matter under consideration.

Phenol, both synthetic and natural moved upward, while some producers delayed until April 1 and after. In general, synthetic phenol was slated to advance from 0.3 to 0.5 cents per pound, while the natural phenol of the 90 to 92 percent grade was advanced ½ to ¾ cents per pound by different producers. The 82 to 84 percent grade of phenol by different producers was advanced ¾ cents per pound. A tight supply position on this material was maintained both in this country and in England on naphthalene crudes and phenols.

Also on the upward trend were prices on cresols and cresylic acids. Some advances on cresols were on the order of 2 cents per pound and cresylic acid advanced some 13 cents per gallon. These advances were in part effective last week, while other producers were making their adjustments effective on April 1 and afterwards. One major producer remained at the old level pending further study of the situation, and the completion of current cost studies.

Coaltar solvents, meanwhile were holding firm. Several of the intermediates were scheduled to advance on April 1, but in general these were not beyond the range of current quotations by virtue of previous rises by other producers. Most intermediate advances were being made by producers whose quotations had been on the low side, and were logical and expected adjustments in view of advancing costs. Some producers of R salt were advancing prices by 7 cents per pound, while other producers were holding firm. Dimethylanilin was advanced in most cases 1 to 2 cents per pound, still 1 cent below the established schedules of other producers. Nitrobenzene was also advanced as of April 1 by some producers ½ cent per pound, still 1 cent under current quotations of other producers.

Steel operations for last week were scheduled at 95.7 percent of ingot capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, down 1.8 percent under the previous week. This rate was equivalent to 1,725,000 net tons of ingots and castings, as compared to 1,757,400 tons the previous week. One month ago the rate was 1,687,100 tons while one year ago it was 1,697,400 tons. Some feeling of uncertainty, however, was felt among steel producers as to whether or not this operating schedule could be met because of the possible effects of coal shortages arising from the current strike of miners.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(1926=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.3	147.3	147.3	132.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Demand for benzol continued strong from all quarters, with producers generally in position to take care of the demand. While there was no surplus of material on the market, supplies were in a reasonable balance with demand. Prices were holding firm at levels established early in the first quarter, and at the moment there was no apparent indications that current prices would not be maintained through the second quarter. The effects of the current walkout of the coal miners was not yet apparent on general supplies of benzol, but the feeling was expressed in some quarters that supplies would be soon affected if the work stoppage was not soon ended.

Coaltar—Coaltar chemical producers, and especially the tar distillers, were concerned about the effect of idle coal mines on the supplies of coaltar in the immediate future. While the problems involved in the work stoppage were being considered on levels of government intervention, the supply of this life blood of the coaltar chemical industry remained in jeopardy. Basic prices were still unchanged based on fuel oil on a heat unit basis at various points.

Creosote—The wood preserving industry was operating at fair volume with supplies of creosote available in good balance with demand. Domestic production which for several months has been at a normal prewar level was augmented by increasing deliveries from abroad. Quantities of creosote which may be imported have become increasingly available and this import market was reported as relatively free. In addition, the wood preserving industry has had access to substantial amounts of pentachlorphenol and zinc chloride compounds, along with copper naphthenate in increasing amounts. Creosote prices were holding firm and expected to continue so regardless of the eased supply picture.

Cresols—Advancing raw material costs affecting the tar distillation industry were reported to be the subject of serious consideration with respect to the necessity of price rises in the immediate future. Several of the basic products are being affected, and cresols along with cresylic acid are said to be among them. Meanwhile, supplies remain very appreciably below the demand with no relief from the scarcity in the immediate future. Prices were reported to be in the process of an initial upward movement.

Cresylic Acid—Imported last week were some 1,604 drums of cresylic acid arriving at Philadelphia and New York from Liverpool. This represented one of the largest shipments to be received in recent weeks. Supplies of cresylic acid were in general far short of the total demand stemming from the disinfectant, synthetic resin and plasticizer industries. Prices on cresylic acid were expected to be advanced in some quarters as a result of increasing raw material costs.

Naphthalene — Upward price adjustments on crude and industrial refined naphthalene were continuing last week. While price quotations remained within their current range, there was another producer who announced price advances of ½c. per pound toward the higher range on crude of both the 74 and 78 degree types. Meanwhile, industrial prices on naphthalene of the refined moth proofing grade were announced rising ¾c. per pound April 1st. Supplies of crude material remained critically short. Refined material while easier than crude, was tightening by virtue of the Spring demand. Price movements upward on naphthalene were characteristic of the current trend on basic coaltar products.

Phenol—All producers of synthetic phenol will have advanced prices by April first to a level at or near 12c. per pound. This upward price movement began in February and continued over the intervening period. Advancing manufacturing costs were responsible for the rise. This price movement in synthetic phenol was followed currently by an upward price adjustment beginning on natural phenols. Some natural phenol of the 90 to 92 percent grade was advanced by ½c. to ¾c. per pound and the 82 to 84 percent grade by a reported ¾c. per pound. Price adjustments by the various producers were being considered but definite decision with respect to the extent of the rise in each case were undetermined. Supplies of phenol were still tight, and this situation was expected to continue under heavy

Coke By-Products

Estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended March 20 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,218,018
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	31,530,275
Benzol	gals.	3,974,587
Coaltar	gals.	14,744,437
Creosote oil	gals.	820,560
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,948,830
Phenol	lbs.	230,782
Toluol	gals.	794,917
Xylol	gals.	179,497

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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pressure from the synthetic resin, dyestuffs, and pharmaceutical industries until such time as expanded production facilities now under way are completed.

Pyridin—Strong demand for this basic coaltar derivative remained heavy, particularly for the refined 2 degree material, and the currently tight market condition was not expected to show any appreciable change in the near future.

Solvent Naphtha—No letup in demand for solvent naphtha was reported, as stocks continued at their low volume. Prices were unchanged from levels established early in the first quarter. Tight supplies were expected to be characteristic of this market for some time to come.

Toluol—Prices of 28c. per gallon on both the East and West coast areas prevailed on this solvent and basic material for intermediates. Demand for the nitration and industrial pure grades was heavy, and while the overall supply picture was said to have eased somewhat by virtue of a lessened demand from the protective coatings industry, the pressure of demand on the coaltar industry for toluol showed no tendency to ease appreciably. There was no indication of price changes likely to take place at the second quarter.

Xylol—Critically short were supplies of this material last week in a market where prices held firm, on both the East and West coasts, at 28c. per gallon. Currently, tight market conditions were expected to continue, as demand for xylol from all quarters continued at a sustained high level.

Intermediates

Alphanaphthol—This intermediate was in a tight market position last week at prices ranging from 63c. to 64c. per pound. There was an anticipated advance reported on this item in some quarters, effective April 1, but as yet unconfirmed.

Alphanaphthylamine — The price structure on this item ranged last week from 35c. to 38½c. per pound. Supplies of this amine were reported as short primarily because of the naphthalene shortage.

Anilin Salt—The supply situation on this material as a deystuffs intermediate was not considered critical, but producers were selling all they could make. Prices by most producers were set at 26c. per pound, and this level was expected to be maintained during the next quarter.

Benzidin Base — Tight supplies under strong demand from the color industry was characteristic of the market on this item which maintained a firm price position at 85c. per pound.

Betanaphthol — The demand for this dyestuffs intermediate under heavy pressure for making blacks and organic toners created a critical supply position particularly in view of limited supplies. Prices were expected to hold firm.

Betanaphthylamine — The market position of this important dyestuffs intermediate was essentially the same as that reported above for betanaphthol. Supplies were tight, and no immediate relief could be expected. Prices remained at 62c. per pound.

Dimethylanilin—By virtue of the market position of both anilin and methanol, increasing costs caused manufacturers to advance the price of this material effective April 1 to 25c. per pound, and some producers were quoting prices up to 26¾c. per pound. For the balance of this quarter prices will range from 22c. to 26¾c., but at the beginning of the second quarter the range will narrow to 25c. to 26¾c. Supplies were said to be generally short but not critical. While the price structure of dimethylanilin was on the upswing the price position of diethylanilin remained unchanged.

Dinitrobenzene—Limited production of this material was being offered by one producer at prices of 26¾c. per pound in drums. The number of producers of this item was small because certain producers had stopped manufacturing it some time ago.

Dinitrochlorobenzene—Supplies of this item in most quarters was reported as relatively easy by virtue of the drop in export demand for sulphur black in China and India. 2,4-dichlorobenzene being an important intermediate in the manufacture of sulphur black was consequently affected to the point where some major producers were said to be in an easy supply position. Prices on the 44 degree material ranged from 14c. to 17c. per pound, and this was one item, which by virtue of the supply position, was apt to maintain a stable price structure despite advancing manufacturing costs.

Dinitrophenol—Short supplies of this intermediate as a result of the short phenol market was likely to continue in the coming weeks. The price structure held firm at 26¾c. per pound.

Dinitrotoluene—Short supplies of this

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ranged from 7c. to 8½c. per pound last week for the technical grade, while the refined material, depending upon the type was offered for 17¾c. to 18¾c. per pound. Supplies, while tight, were not critical.

G-Salt—A firm price position of 55c. per pound was being maintained last week on this material. Demand from the dyestuffs industry was said to be well sustained.

Metanitroparatoluidin—Short supplies under strong demand on this item was characteristic of the market last week. Prices showed a range from $1.22 to $1.33 per pound, and this price picture was not expected to change in the immediate future.

Nitrobenzene—This material marketed as mirbane oil was in the process of undergoing a price rise effective April 1, amounting to ½c. per pound. Quotations as of that date will range from 10c. to 11c. per pound in less than carlot drum shipments. Supplies were said to be in fair balance with demand, but it could not be described in all quarters as easy.

Orthonitrotoluene—This material was being quoted at 11c. per pound by a major producer last week. Supplies were generally tight with demand in excess of supply.

Paranitrotoluene — This material was likewise tight, and current quotations were on the order of 36¼c. per pound.

Paratoluidin — Strong demand was maintained for this item with supplies generally short. Prices ranged from 50c. to 58c. per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—Effective April 1, the price of this material by all major producers will be in the range of 19½c. to 20c. per pound in carlots on a freight equalized basis in the East. Supplies were still quite critical, and there were some very real hardships being suffered by certain resin producers as a result of this bottleneck. No relief in the immediate future could be foreseen. The price structure of this material has been undergoing a change since January when a major producer upped prices by 3½c. per pound. Meanwhile advances have been made by other major producers, some going up in February and others in March. The remaining major producers will accordingly make their advances as of April 1. Most of these advances were due to advancing naphthalene, labor, and freight costs. With the current further upward adjustment of naphthalene now in progress, it will be interesting to watch the extent to which such advances will affect the price of phthalic anhydride. The feeling was expressed in some quarters that the current advances on naphthalene would perhaps be absorbed, while other producers felt that prices might have a general tendency to drift toward the 20c. per pound figure set by a major producer last January.

Schaefer's Salt—This material was being quoted in the vicinity of 67c. per pound. Supplies were described as tight.

Sodium Naphthionate — This material was said to be of limited availability last week, under a firm price position of 60c. per pound.

Xylidins, Mixed—The mixed xylidins were generally considered as scarce, and the prevailing price structure was holding firm at 42½c. per pound.

British Coaltar Industry Flourishing, Waugh Reports

The coaltar chemical industry in England currently is more flourishing than at any time in its history, although strict government controls are somewhat of a handicap to the trade, according to Walter Waugh, of Tar Residual, Ltd., who was in New York with his nephew, Denis F. Waugh, also associated with the company.

Mr. Waugh said the government had ordered heavy production of creosote, cresols and cresylic acid for export to the United States, but that the critical supply situation in crude naphthalene prevented export of that material, except for a small quantity of refined material of the mothproofing type.

Phenol was said to be in short supply making it necessary to import considerable quantities. Production of synthetic phenol was on the increase, he said, in England. Accordingly, plant capacities are being increased and new plant facilities being built.

Mr. Waugh was optimistic about the future of the coaltar chemical industry in his country, and expressed the view that business would be maintained at a good level for several years without any serious reversals.

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For the Bookshelf

PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM—1750-1872: A Documentary History. Compiled and edited by Paul H. Giddens. xv+420 pages. Titusville: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

The title of this book is enough to guarantee its interest for anybody who ever gives thought to the small beginnings of the gigantic petroleum industry of the United States. Whosoever is tempted by the title to take up this book will not be disappointed. Professor Giddens has done an excellent price of work.

The first description of petroleum in Pennsylvania was written by a Moravian missionary in 1768, although an oil spring was mapped as early as 1755. The army was reporting on it in 1785. "Seneca" oil, skimmed out of pits or wells, was a medicine as far back as 1807, and some of it in narrow, square bottles (the Kier product) could be found in Eastern drug stores a century later.

This readable history of Pennsylvania oil is a compilation of 172 short items covering (1) petroleum in Pennsylvania before 1859; (2) contemporary accounts of Drake and the Drake well; (3) letters and documents relating to Drake and the Drake well; (4) Colonel E. L. Drake after 1863; (5) contemporary accounts of the oil region, 1859-1872. They comprise everything from engineering to economics, from ideals to investments, from popular songs to practical jokes, from war to weddings. They are an excellent cross-section of the everyday life of everyday people; hence they are very interesting in a variety of ways. So are the twenty pictures with which the text is complemented. Professor Giddens and the Pennsylvania commission have provided a book for reading.

PETROLEUM FACTS AND FIGURES. Eighth edition, 1947. 236 pages. New York: American Petroleum Institute. $2.

This long-useful compilation of petroleum data reappears after a war-lapse of six years. It has a paper cover, but its content covers well all phases of the petroleum industry and their tremendous progress since 1941. It not only tells the story of the war in terms of oil—one of the biggest contributors to its outcome—but it also relates the peacetime effort of the petroleum industry to keep up with the demands of tripled consumption. The array of figures necessary for that job is most imposing, even in these days of billions-into-trillions.

The growth of the petroleum industry over the past decade is a big story. It comprises problems and activities and progress that really astound. The story is well told in the revived facts-and-figures book.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM REFINING—War and Postwar. By Winona Patton. vi+137 pages. Washington: United States Government Printing Office. 30 cents.

This is an analysis of petroleum refining capacity designed to furnish basic economic data on that segment of the petroleum industry. It is an elaboration of an earlier confidential governmental report to the industry in connection with the disposal of government-built refineries. It contains a new chapter on the outlook for consumption of petroleum products.

The book is identified as industry series No. 73 of the Office of Domestic Commerce.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price changes made in the drug and fine chemical market were almost nil last week, consisting of a fractional rise in spray process skimmed milk powder, and a fractional decline in roller and spray process whole milk powder, plus a further lowering of the shipment quotation on castor beans in Brazilian ports.

In contrast with the few spot price alterations during the period under review were the preparations going forward to institute a horde of price advances, come April 1. At that time, advances of varying degree of intensity will take place on synthetic methanol, formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, and hexamethylene-tetramine quotations.

Also on April 1, diethanolamine, monoethanolamine, and triethanolamine, propyleneglycol, and propylene oxide are set for advances of varying extent. Furthermore, it was understood that higher price schedules have already been established for diethyleneglycol diethylether, monobutylether, monobutylether acetate, monoethylether, monoethylether acetate, monomethylether, and monomethylether acetate but none have been formally announced as yet. The same condition applies to ethyleneglycol monobutylether, monoethylether, monoethylether acetate, monomethylether, and monomethylether acetate. Because of the lack of information as to what comprises the higher price schedules on these commodities, all quotations thereon have been withdrawn from the Prices Current section. Ethyleneglycol itself has been raised 1½ cents per pound in one quarter.

Demand in the market as a whole was said to be less active than it had been. The lack of demand being maintained at its former high levels did no more than soften the position of numerous products and did not extend to the realm of actual price reductions. Sellers were going slow in changing their schedules, especially in view of the general unsettlement of ideas, views and opinions arising from the disturbed situation in international relations.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, spray process, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Castor beans, Brazilian ports, $5 per kilo.
Milk powder, whole, roller process, ½c. per lb.
spray process, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.2	255.2	256.6	253.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetamide—Stability governed prices for this material and the sustained quality surrounding consumer requirements was also a factor tending in that direction. Deliveries were on a satisfactory basis, according to local reports.

Acetone—With producers all naming 8c. per pound as the tankcar price of this commodity, price competition appeared to have been removed from the market and a generally more stable condition to have succeeded the slightly unsettled situation in the not distant past. Undertones were on the firm side and outlook for consuming demand was considered to be satisfactory.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Undertakings of manufacturing consumers were about the same volume as had prevailed in the recent past. The undertones of the market were exceptionally steady. Supply took care of major requirements in fairly satisfactory manner. Since basic raw material prices continued to be very firm, signs of any easing of prices on the derivative have been and still were lacking last week.

Acid, Aminoacetic—Since the last price advance, around the first of the year, no change in quotations on this material has been made. Sellers reported a very steady market last week but indicated that demand was generally routine in character.

Acid, Ascorbic—Price stability was undisturbed and reports did not suggest any likelihood of its being disturbed very soon. Demand also was reported to have a stable quality that showed little change in the week to week absorption of current substantial output.

Acid, Benzoic—The labor situation in the coal mining industry held potentials of ill omen for the manufacturers of coal-tar derivatives generally. No over supply of this acid has prevailed for a considerable period of time and its relatively tight position seemed likely to continue indefinitely, according to reports last week.

Acid, Boric — Contract commitments were being taken up with a fair degree of promptness and accounted for an excellent volume of transactions with consuming channels. Undertones to demand and price were said to be very firm in all directions.

Acid, Citric—A moderate gain in demand has developed along modest lines and it found the market prices well stabilized at levels prevailing for a substantial period of time. The outlook favored steady maintenance of the current schedule during the coming season of largest consumption.

Acid, Gluconic—No over amount of demand was current last week. A steady movement into consumption was said to account for the continued stabilization of the current quotations of the manufacturers

Acid, Nicotinic—Quotations were, apparently, very steady and well maintained prices accompanied a steady if not expanding demand from manufacturing consumers of this material. Supply was said to be adequate in all respects.

Acid, Tartaric — Domestic producers maintained a very steady price position on this material. Conditions in the raw material market were favorable to the manufacturers who were disposed to take the view that quotations in the various source markets would be forced still lower as new crop argols are added to what is believed to be a carryover of very substantial size at the origins.

Alcohol—Prices appeared to be generally steady, though beneath the surface of the market unsettlement was still to be found in company with some uncertainty regarding the future of developments in quotations. Although the outlook for demand was said to lack substantial amount of unfavorable signs there does remain the matter of competition from foreign made alcohol and it has been said that the Cuban producers have not yet settled on a price to prevail on new production. Very substantial quantities have been forthcoming from Cuba, mainly for the account of large makers of chemicals.

Aloe—Substantial quantity of Cape aloe arrived here last week from Capetown, South Africa, being some 61 crates from that origin. The spot market continued to be steady in price and the demand currently arising in consumer sources was said to be moderate in volume.

Ammonium Bromide—Moving steadily in quantities about normal for this material and selling at prices seemingly well stabilized at current levels. Undertones were generally firm. Requirements of manufacturing consumers were being well met currently.

Ammonium Carbonate—Less unsettlement apparently prevailed but the supply situation was said to be still on the relatively tight side and the undertone of the market was very firm.

Ammonium Phosphate — New business was not especially active but the movement was still better than fair along routine lines and was more than sufficient to maintain prices to an exceptionally firm and stable position.

Amyl Acetate—Leading suppliers of this article reported no immediate change in prospect so far as prices were concerned. The article obtained from fusel oil was still relatively tight and no surplus of supply existed nor was in prospect, according to reports.

Atropine—Demand was mainly for relatively small lots, but production costs were such as to keep prices definitely firm in the absence of unsettling competition. Dependence was still wholly on domestic production. Europe has yet to resume its exports to this country.

Butyl Acetate, Alcohol—Movement was in fair sized volume, being sufficient to avoid accumulation of unsold stocks in most producing quarters. Also, the outlook was favorable for a reasonably satisfactory movement of the article over the nearby future at least. All quotations seemed to be well estblized and were expected to hold at least until the first of next month.

Butyl Stearate—The revised prices on this article were retained intact and an undercurrent of firmness seemed to trace

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ALKALOIDS
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to the very good interest being displayed by manufacturing consumers.

Caffeine—Leading suppliers said demand was excellent. Current production was being absorbed promptly and in virtually full volume. Prices had an exceptionally firm undertone.

Camphor—Demand was good. It had a steady quality that promised well for the future movement of the current production of synthetic merchandise which alone supplies consumer requirements. Reconstitution of real trade in Far East camphor seemed still a matter of the remote future.

Castor Oil—Prices lacked further movement, but the quotations on Brazilian beans were still lower and further developments may come in prices for the

Arrivals of castor beans last week totaled 3,367 bags, or 505,050 pounds, comparing with 20,482 bags, or 3,072,300 pounds in the previous week and 16,413 bags, or 2,461,950 pounds in the corresponding week a year ago.

Total arrivals since January 1 this year became 404,835 bags, or 60,725,250 pounds, against 517,244 bags, or 77,586,600 pounds during the corresponding period in 1947.

Cocoa Butter—Holland has appeared in the import lists considerably of late, relieving in some measure the tight position that domestic butter had labored under for a considerable period of time. The situation was still one of strength however.

Cream of Tartar—Demand was steady and in sizeable quantity. Undertones were also of a steady sort and further price developments were hinged to what may happen in the raw material market during the months immediately ahead.

Diethyleneglycol — It is no longer possible to quote on diethylene, monobutylether, monobutylether acetate, monoethylether, monoethylether acetate, monomethylether, or monomethylether acetate. The understanding is that prices have been advanced but the official schedule has not been disclosed by the principal supplier. Quotations were still noted on diethylenegiycol but a change in the schedule would hardly surprise, considering the general situation.

Emetine—According to a Department of Commerce report on Brazilian exports, during the third quarter of 1947 they totaled 53 kilograms of which the United States got 2 kilos. In the coresponding quarter of 1946 the total exported had been 258 kilograms and the United States took 86 kilos.

Ethyl Acetate—Stability prevailed in prices for the natural fermentation material and, apparently, on the synthetic

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article. However, the stability may be more apparent than real since some unsettlement exists in related markets the price trend of which has been downward of late. Demand for acetate was said to be very good.

Ethyleneglycol—Price schedules were understood to have been upped on monobutylether, monoethylether, monoethylether acetate, monomethylether, and monomethylether acetate. However, definitive schedules have not as yet been released by the principal supplier. Quotations on ethyleneglycol itself have been raised to 13½c. per pound in tanks and in one quarter.

Formaldehyde—With all producers set to advance prices ½c. per pound on April 1, the trade is readjusting itself to the coming rise and it was said unofficially that spot delivery transactions at the moment would probably be on the basis of the April 1 price schedules. The advance will reflect the 4c. per gallon advance to be made in synthetic methanol prices on April 1 next.

Glycerin—Pricewise, the glycerin market showed no change. The price of crude and saponification material was said to be in excess of what refiners can pay profitably but holders of the former were not disposed to shade their views to any considerable extent and their approach to the market was still one of some reserve. Demand for refined glycerin was said to run to a substantial tonnage and to be accounting for present total production in satisfactory manner. No further arrivals of crude from foreign parts was reported but the ability of refiners to absorb foreign offerings reflected on the situation as to supply of domestic crude.

Hexamethylenetetramine—The advance of 1½c. per pound in prices for this commodity is already well set for April 1 at which time the technical will be minimum at 27½c. and the USP inside at 38½c. per pound. The rise reflects a higher production cost of material manufactured from methanol at a 4c. per gallon advance, also set for April 1.

Hyocine, Hyoscyamine—The raw materials have been easier of late and prices for the same have undergone some declines, thus easing the production cost of these alkaloids. However, the leading suppliers of the same have not changed their official quotations as yet.

Isopropyl Acetate—Indications do not suggest an April 1 change in the official schedule. Demand was said to be working in the direction of price stability for the time being at least.

Isopropyl Alcohol—One of the leading suppliers of this item confirmed April 1 prices on the 91 percent item at 41c. per gallon in tanks; drums, carlots, 50½c., both f.o.b. Bishop, Texas, with freight allowed to destination.

Lanolin—Undercurrents in the market were sluggish and the tendency of prices under competitive circumstances was still in the direction of manufacturing consumers. Shading of quotations was fairly common. Supply was said to be very good in size.

Magnesium Carbonate—Both technical and USP goods were firm at the late advance and the movement was said to be in good sized volume under conditions that stressed the absence of much competition in terms of price, at least. Technical in bags, carlots, was 8c. per pound; in barrels, 9¼c.; in kegs, 10½c. USP, in bags, carlots, 9¾c.; in barrels, 10¼c.; in kegs, 11½c. Less than carlot quantities commanded the premium of 1c. per pound.

Menthol—Declining prices disappeared from the spot market early last week and the undercurrent seemed at least to be steadier if not actually firmer. Spot quotations and primary market replacement costs became more solidified despite the fact that no great amount of trading in spot supplies was noted. Holdings now unsold on spot were believed to be of substantial size and much of the merchandise showed a first cost in excess of present replacement quotations.

Methanol—As of April 1, prices for synthetic methanol in Zone 1 will be 28c. per gallon, that zone being the continental United States east of the eastern boundaries of Arizona, Idaho, Montana and Utah. In Zone 2—being the remainder of the United west of the above state boundaries and comprising the states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington—the price will be 33c. per gallon in tanks. These prices are minimum rail freight allowed and prepaid, except Zone 2 less than carlot quotations which are f.o.b. warehouse city.

Such was the price intention of one prominent producer of the material. Another such one indicated that on April 1

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his price in tanks would be 27c. per gallon in the midwest and Gulf states, and 33c. in territory west of the Rocky Mountains. These prices are f.o.b. Bishop, Texas, with freight allowed to destination.

It will be noted that the Zone 2 price in the first instance, and the west of the Rocky Mountains territory in the second, are the same—33c. per gallon.

One net result of these changes is a narrowing of the basic price range to 27c. to 28c. per gallon in tanks, according to producer, instead of the recent range 24c. to 27c., same conditions.

Milk Powder—Buying by the United States Department of Agriculture brought a steadier tone to the market and a more stable situation prevailed in spray process skimmed milk powder. Roller process remained relatively easy and was under slow sale. Production was said to be gaining slowly and buyers were not operating much if any in excess of absolute requirements. The Commodity Credit Corporation recently accepted 1,955,457 pounds of spray process, skimmed milk powder, at 15c. per pound for March delivery and on a plant basis. There still remains a matter of 12,222,025 pounds to be bought under the October 3, 1947, announcement. Quotations on skimmed milk powder, roller prices remained at 14¾c. to 16¾c. per pound as to seller; spray process, fractionally higher at 16c. to 17¼c. Whole milk powder, roller process, lower at 40c. to 40¾c.; spray process, shaded to 40½c. to 46¼c. as to seller.

Paraformaldehyde — Producers are all set for their April 1 advance in prices to the basis of 24c. per pound in quantities of 1,000 pounds and 25c. for smaller quantities. The rise has been required by the coming 4c. per gallon advance in methanol prices.

Riboflavin—The feeding grade of this merchandise stands at $142.50 per kilo. This article is described as being 95 percent. The $150 price on USP goods remains unchanged.

Saccharin—British production of this material, according to an excise report, was 9,653,293 ounces in 1947. This compared with 11,464,813 ounces in 1946. Exports in 1947 were 1,118,866 ounces.

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ADMA Section Meets May 13-14

The 1948 spring meeting of the production and engineering section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will be held at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J., on May 13 and 14. Speakers on May 13 and their topics, will be as follows:—

F. J. Messman, Wm. S. Merrell Company, "Growth of a Production and Engineering Organization"; W. J. Boegly, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., "Organizing Production and Engineering"; D. McEvoy, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, "Production and Engineering Organized for Plant Expansion," and R. P. Cook, superintendent of the engineering department of Eastman Kodak Company, "Engineering Organization and Functions."

In addition, there will be a round table discussion in two sessions at which the following subjects will be covered:—organization for plant housekeeping, incentive systems, drying equipment for tablet granulations, tablet counting and packaging methods, single and multi-story buildings for drug and chemical manufacturing, and training of supervisors.

Feature of the second day will be a visit to the plants of the Johnson & Johnson Company. In the afternoon, J. A. Purinton, of G. D. Searle & Co., and chairman of the committee to review and analyze the organization charts submitted by various members, will speak on "How the Pharmaceutical Industry Organizes Production and Engineering."

Anti-Hog-Cholera Serum Agency Budget Set

The Department of Agriculture last week announced a tentative budget of $33,675 for 1948 for expenses of the control agency established under the marketing agreement regulating the handling of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus. From the amount estimated, $7,332.90, representing the unexpended balance on hand January 1, is to be deducted, leaving $26,342.10 to be collected from assessments against the industry this year.

Of this latter sum $25,542.10 is to be assessed against handlers who are manufacturers, and $800 will be assessed against handlers, who, as distributors, market their products principally through veterinarians or other channels. Persons desiring to present views or arguments in connection with the budget are to submit them to the Hearing Clerk, Room 1844, South building, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., by April 3.

Maleady in New York

Thomas J. Maleady, first secretary at the United States Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela, will be available for trade conferences with New York businessmen this week at the New York regional office of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Maleady is a veteran of twenty-five years' experience in the foreign service, practically all of which has been spent in the Caribbean area. He is qualified to discuss economic and commercial conditions both in Venezuela and the Caribbean area generally. He will be prepared to participate in round-table discussions and address small groups.

Persons wishing to make appointments for interviews with Mr. Maleady should communicate with the New York regional office of the department, 350 Fifth Ave.

Trade Briefs

Parke, Davis & Co. has appointed S. M. Dripps head of its wholesale drug division.

U. S. Vitamin Corporation has elected I. A. Botty vice-president.

Rexall Drug Company has appointed James T. Rubey director of personnel for its Pacific southwest region.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has awarded a bonus to Charles E. Cross, machinist at its Brooklyn manufacturing laboratories, for suggesting a method of salvaging collapsible tubes containing deleted, obsolete or surplus materials.

Harry D. B. Cox, organizing secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of New South Wales, Australia, has retired after some forty years of official connection with the organization. He will continue as honorary general secretary, but has been succeeded as executive secretary by G. E. Nicholas.

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Meeting Requirements of International Pharmacopoeias
ALKALOIDS of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE
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Schering Corporation Shifts Sales Staff

Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has appointed Ralph C. Najarian hospital supervisor for its domestic central division and has named Herman E. Birr to a newly-created position in its foreign sales division. Mr. Najarian was formerly representative in the Providence, R. I., and Detroit, Mich., areas, and Mr. Birr was formerly representative in the Hartford, Conn., area.

The company has also transferred Max A. McDaniel to its professional service department for further training before appointment as a field supervisor. Mr McDaniel has completed six months service in the domestic sales department. In addition, Richard Rychel and Moncure Taliaferro have been transferred to the company's main office for training in sales supervision.

Research Directors Ass'n Discusses Patent Problems

The Association of Research Directors discussed patent problems of modern industry at a recent meeting held in New York. Chief speaker at the meeting was T. C. Browne, patent attorney for the Dewey Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., who described techniques in the preparation and filing of patent applications. Chairman of the meeting was C. A. Stokes, director of research and development, Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., carbon black manufacturer, Boston.

Snell Widens Activities

Foster D. Snell, Inc., consulting chemist and engineer, New York, has completed arrangements with several additional foreign correspondents for the exchange of technical and business information in behalf of clients in this country and abroad. Latest additions to the New York firm's list of correspondents are:—Drs. Bredt and Van de Kasteele, N. V. Technisch Chemisch Adviesbureau, Eindhoven, Netherlands; MacTaggart & Evans, Ltd., London, England, and O. A. Mendelsohn & Co., Melbourne, Australia.

Dabney Pharmacal Co. Moves

The Dabney Pharmacal Company, formerly the Hoosier Pharmacal Company, of Indianapolis, has moved to new quarters at 2490 Bardstown road, Louisville, Ky. The new facilities are said by the company to contain larger and improved conditions for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York

ALOE—61 crates, S B Penick & Co, African Rainbow, Capetown
ANISE—6 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Exbrook, Beyrouth
77 bgs, Morris J Goldenbeck, Inc, Exbrook, Beyrouth
153 bgs, Exbrook, Beyrouth
ANTIMONY ORE—1,628 bgs, Philipp Bros, Santa Cecilia, Antofagasta
670 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Cecilia, Callao
2,419 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Santa Rita, Antofagasta
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Steel Seafarer, Port Sudan
269 bgs, F A G Trading Co, Steel Seafarer, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Meer Corp, Steel Seafarer, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Tragacanth Import Co, Steel Seafarer, Port Sudan
400 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Steel Seafarer, Port Sudan
50 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Steel Seafarer, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—1,000 bgs, Stauffer Chemical Co, Executor, Naples
ARSENIC—153 bbls, C B Dodge Co, Mormacfir, Gothenburg
83 cks, European Chemical & Metal Co, Mormacfir, Gothenburg
87 bbls, Mercantile Metal & Ores Corp, Cape Race, Tampico
ASAFETIDA GUM—104 cs, Philip A Feinberg, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
101 cs, Irving Trust Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshar
ASBESTOS—1,000 bgs, Asbestos Corp, African Rainbow, Lourenco Marques
6,624 bgs, R J Saunders & Co, African Rainbow, Lourenco Marques
501 bgs, Philip Carey Mfg Co, Seton Hall Victory, Lourenco Marques
7,484 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Seton Hall Victory, Lourenco Marques
BARBASCO ROOT—144 bls, Westinghouse Electric International Co, Santa Cecilia, Callao
1,019 bls, Dodwell & Co, Villar, Para
1,710 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Villar, Para
319 bls, Howard B Bischop, Villar, Para
163 bls, Westinghouse Electric Continental Co, Santa Rita, Callao
BARIUM—3 dms, Intraut Trading Co, Batory, Gdynia
BEEF EXTRACT—100 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Mitchell Palmer, Montevideo
BEES WAX—50 bgs, L Luzzetto Co, Anna Odland, Izmir
17 pkgs, Chase National Bank, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
5 bgs, Alnee Sales Service, Zini, Freetown
60 bgs, E Vadillo Ruez, Agwiking, Havana
25 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Agwiking, Havana
29 bgs, Carlos Arnoldson & Co, Agwiking, Havana
BELLADONNA LEAVES—122 bls, Hav, Istanbul
BERBERIS ROOT—12 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Couer De Alene Victory, Trieste
BERGAMOT OIL—44 qr cs, Leone Biondi, Couer De Alene Victory, Messina
120 qr cs, Couer De Alene Victory, Messina
BERYLLIUM ORE—102 bgs, Seton Hall Victory, Lourenco Marques
BISMUTH, REFINED—116 cs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Cecilia, Callao
BLOOD, DRIED—1,420 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mitchell Palmer, Buenos Aires
4,198 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Villar, Buenos Aires
BONES—1,015 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Villar, Buenos Aires
163,174 lbs, Geck Trading Corp, Seatrain Texas, Havana
BONE GLUE—100 bgs, G T Ross, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Co, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
CAMPHOR, REFINED—100 cs, Rosenthal, Bercow Co, Indian Navigator, Yokohama
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Cornelius Maersk, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Aldedijk, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Cornelius Maersk, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—137 bgs, F B Ross & Co, Gdynia, Bahia
48 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Gdynia, Bahia
160 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—500 bgs, F Griffin, City of Stafford, Auckland
1,016 bgs, National Casein Sales Co, Villar, Buenos Aires
2,601 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Villar, Buenos Aires
1,101 bgs, Casein Co of America, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
240 bgs, Thos J Kane & Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—300 bls, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
CERA—31 pkgs, A G Dunn, Abbedijk, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—4,700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Gdynia, Bahia
1,057 bgs, Bunge Corp, Gdynia, Bahia
CELERY SEED—366 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
209 bgs, Selves Co, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
177 bgs, A G Dunn, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
30 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Executor, Marseilles
36 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Executor, Marseilles
50 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Executor, Marseilles
CERAMIC COLORS—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
CHALK—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Ames Victory, Antwerp
1,236 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Vandalia, London
1,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, West Linn Victory, Antwerp
PRECIPITATED—250 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Fort Spokane, Liverpool
250 bgs, Fort Spokane, Liverpool
300 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Chinese Prince, Liverpool
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—60 cs, Karl Landes, Couer De Alene Victory, Trieste
60 cs, S B Penick & Co, Coeur De Alene Victory, Trieste
CHEMICALS—7 dms, African Metals Corp, Hopeville, Matadi
CHOLIC ACID—16 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Mitchell Palmer, Montevideo
CHROME ORE—3,345,085 lbs, Mutual Chemical Co, Seton Hall Victory, Lourenco Marques
CINCHONA BARK—35 bgs, Santa Cecilia, Callao
CLOVE LEAF OIL—24 dms, New York Trust Co, Executor, Marseilles
CODLIVER OIL—120 dms, Ecksingh & Lugtigheid, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
536 dms, Arista Oil Product Co, Argentina, Copenhagen
COCOA RESIDUE—496 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Aldedijk, Rotterdam
COPAIBA BALSAM—4 dms, Nurda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
COPAL GUM—202 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Mahenge, Matadi
209 bgs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co, Mahenge, Matadi
90 bgs, Industrial Chemical Corp, Mahenge, Matadi
COPAL GUM—70 bgs, H P Winters & Co, Hopeville, Matadi
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Hopeville, Matadi
1,500 bgs, Industrial Chemical Corp, Hopeville, Matadi
16 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Hopeville, Takoradi
450 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Zungeru, Matadi
140 bgs, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Zungeru, Matadi
COTTON LINTERS—146 bls, Villar, Buenos Aires
CRACKLINGS—1,008 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Villar, Buenos Aires
CREAM OF TARTAR—24 cks, European Chemical & Metal Co, Executor, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—429 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, American Importer, Manchester
292 dms, Fort Spokane, Liverpool
100 dms, Vandalia, London
576 dms, Philipp Bros, American Importer, Liverpool
50 dms, Hagen Corp, American Importer, Liverpool
100 dms, American Cyanamid Co, American Importer, Liverpool
201 dms, American Importer, Liverpool
50 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Chinese Prince, Liverpool
279 dms, Chinese Prince, Liverpool
112 dms, E P Gaskell, Abbedijk, Rotterdam
CROTON OIL—2 cs, Vandalia, London
CUMIN SEED—115 bgs, Joenson & Cross, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
560 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
278 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
278 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
171 bgs, Max Van Pels, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
300 bgs, Louis Furch, Inc, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
180 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Steel Seafarer, Khorgmshahr
180 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
568 bgs, Chase National Bank, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
686 bgs, Marteau Khosrovchahi, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
1,604 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
7 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Exbrook, Beyrouth
CYANIDE, PRECIPITATED—9 cs, American Metal Co, Santa Cecilia, Puna
6 cs, Irvington Smelting & Refining Works, Santa Cecilia, Puna
DANDELION ROOT—100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mormacfir, Gdynia
DIESEL OIL—53,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Esso Allentown, Aruba
DENTRIX—50 bgs, Ames Victory, Rotterdam
10 bgs, C Tanner & Co, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam
DYEING PRODUCTS—22 dms, Sterone Corp, Ames Victory, Antwerp
DYES, ANILIN—52 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Executor, Genoa
64 dms, Public National Bank, American Importer, Manchester
20 kgs, L & R Organic Product Co, American Importer, Liverpool
4 dms, L & R Organic Product Co, American Importer, Liverpool
10 dms, Irving Trust Co, Chinese Prince, Liverpool
EARTH COLORS—150 cks, R T French Co, Ames Victory, Antwerp
445 bgs, Globe Overseas Co, Union Victory, Rotterdam
130 cks, R T French Co, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
ESSENTIAL OIL—32 cs, P O Hoffmann, Couer De Alene Victory, Catania
4 dms, Cape Race, Vera Cruz
7 cs, Givaudan-Delawanna, Executor, Genoa
6 cs, Firmenich & Co, Executor, Genoa
4 cs, Alltransport, Inc, Executor, Genoa
2 bls, Bertrand Freres, Executor, Marseilles
2 cyls, Nagatuck Aromatics, Executor, Marseilles
5 dms, A Chiris Co, Executor, Marseilles
1 cs, American Express Co, Executor, Marseilles
5 dms, Tombarel Product Corp, Executor, Marseilles
1 bbl, Tombarel Product Corp, Executor, Marseilles
24 dms, Roure duPont, Inc, Executor, Marseilles
3 pkgs, A Chiris Co, Fordham Victory, Havre
EUCALYPTUS OIL—29 dms, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger, Mathenge, Matadi
FERTILIZER—570 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Aldedijk, Rotterdam
FLEAXSEED—102 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
155 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
50 bgs, Meer Corp, Executor, Marseilles
HUSK—50 bgs, V Panachind & Co, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
543 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
117 bgs, Meer Corp, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
566 bgs, J E Bernard & Co, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
FUR WASTE—30 bls, Vandalia, London
FUEL OIL—100,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
90,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
123,248 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mobilfuel, Puerto La Cruz
105,000 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Fort Hoskins, Aruba
64,121 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Oscar S Straus, Tampico
51,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Esso Allentown, Tampico
GELATIN, POWDERED—100 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, De Grasse, Havre
GERANIUM OIL—6 dms, Geo Uhe & Co, Executor, Marseilles
GLUE, POWDERED—50 bbls, Cognet Chemical Co, Ames Victory, Antwerp
1,134 bgs, Bergen Glue Co, Villar, Buenos Aires
125 bgs, Ernest Seidelmann Corp, Gdynia, Santos
GLUESTOCK—71 bls, Alfred Bloch, Mitchell Palmer, Buenos Aires
572 bgs, Karr, Ellis Co, Fort Spokane, Liverpool
103 bls, Cape Race, Vera Cruz
GRAPHITE—160 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, De Grasse, Havre
27 dms, Batory, Gdynia
GYPSUM—5,704 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Deep River
25 cks, A Gusmer, Inc, Vandalia, London
3,033 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Marjory, Deep River
HENBANE LEAVES—8 bls, H W Robinson, Ames Victory, Rotterdam
40 bls, S B Penick & Co, Executor, Alexandria
3 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Executor, Alexandria
HENNA LEAVES—39 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Kong Haskon VII, Alexandria
19 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Kong Haskon VII, Alexandria
17 bls, Irving Trust Co, Hav, Alexandria
HERBS—8 bls, S B Penick & Co, Ames Victory, Antwerp
IRISHMOSS—100 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Fordham Victory, Havre
50 bls, F H Fromm Co, Inc, Fordham Victory, Havre
IRON OXIDE—20 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Chinese Prince, Liverpool
4 dms, W J Byrnes Co, Chinese Prince, Liverpool
JASMINE OIL—1 cs, Leone Biondi, Couer De Alene Victory, Messina
KARAYA GUM—267 bgs, J H Reed, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
KEROSENE—135,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, D L Harper, Aruba
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, American Express Co, Executor, Marseilles
28 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Executor, Marseilles
LEMON OIL—50 half cs, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Couer De Alene Victory, Messina
100 qtr cs, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Couer De Alene Victory, Messina
400 qtr cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Couer De Alene Victory, Messina
6 half cs, Coty Products Corp, Couer De Alene Victory, Messina
44 qtr cs, Leone Biondi, Couer De Alene Victory, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—10 dms, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger, Mahenge, Matadi
1 dm, Orbis Products Corp, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
LICORICE—15 cs, R L Albert & Son, American Importer, Liverpool
20 crtns, R L Albert & Son, American Importer, Liverpool
EXTRACT—1,515 bgs, W E Martin & Co, Hellenic Sky, Izmir
ROOT—913 bls, Amtorg Trading Co, Rossia, Odessa
310 bgs, Amtorg Trading Co, Rossia, Odessa
LIVERMEAL—785 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, City of Stafford, Napier
LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, M F Neal & Co, Hav, Limassol
50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hav, Limassol
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Chinese Prince, Liverpool
250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Executor, Genoa
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Chinese Prince, Liverpool
400 bgs, Schofield, Donald Co, Chinese Prince, Glasgow
MANDARIN OIL—1 qtr cs, Leone Biondi, Couer De Alene Victory, Messina
MANGANESE ORE—4,001 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Robin Locksley, Durban
MANGROVE BARK—720 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Robin Locksley, Zanzibar
1,400 bgs, Bingham & Co, Robin Locksley, Zanzibar
EXTRACT—9 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Chinese Prince, Liverpool
MARJORAM LEAVES—100 bgs, W E Martin & Co, Santa Rita, Arica
METHYL VIOLET, LUMP—8 dms, W J Byrnes & Co, Dona Aurora, Hongkong
MICA—1,632 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Escanaba Victory, Calcutta
109 cs, J Garnen Co, Escanaba Victory, Calcutta
384 cs, Escanaba Victory, Calcutta
240 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
9 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
286 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
11 cs, International Insulating Corp, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
45 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
79 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
66 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
62 cs, Sylvania Electric Product, Inc, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
46 cs, American Mica Works, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
MOTHERWORT HERB—6 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Abbedijk, Rotterdam
MUCUGE GUM—166 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Gdynia, Bahia
MYROBALANS—1,280 bgs, R Bachubhai, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
3,557 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
1,080 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Steel Seafarer, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—250 cs, Berdio Co, Executor, Leghorn
25 cs, Moschetti Bros, Executor, Genoa
25 cs, G Rossano & Bro, Executor, Genoa
50 cs, F M Modica, Executor, Genoa
1,000 cs, Pasione & Co, Executor, Genoa
50 cs, D D Angiola, Executor, Genoa
120 cs, Pan American Trust Co, Executor, Genoa
40 cs, C Daniele, Executor, Genoa
130 cs, Antonio Piccini, Executor, Genoa
50 cs, Rennelli Bros, Executor, Genoa
300 cs, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Executor, Genoa
150 cs, E Lnary, Executor, Genoa
200 cs, Moreas Oil Co, Executor, Genoa
500 cs, B Filippero, Executor, Genoa
675 cs, Chiarri Trading Co, Executor, Genoa
105 dms, John Nicolaon, Exbrook, Mytilene
25 dms, National Food Product Co, Exbrook, Mytilene
100 cs, Lekas & Drivas, Exbrook, Mytilene
OPIUM—62 cs, Vandalia, London
OURICURY WAX—175 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Gdynia, Bahia
72 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Gdynia, Bahia
80 bgs, R T French Co, Gdynia, Bahia
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, J Kirrer, Ames Victory, Rotterdam
160 bgs, The Warfield Co, Elmira Victory, Lisbon
25 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Elmira Victory, Lisbon
PARACHLORMETACRESOL—9 kgs, American Importer, Liverpool
POTASH CAUSTIC—2 cs, American Importer, Liverpool
PATCHOULI OIL—19 cs, Geo Uhe & Co, Executor, Marseilles
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Atkins, Durbrow Co, Mormacfir, Gdynia.
1,000 bls, American East Asiatic Trading Co, American Importer, Dublin
350 bls, Chinese Prince, Glasgow
PETITGRAIN OIL—60 dms, P R Dreyer, Inc, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—101,185 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
PIMENTO—766 bgs, National City Bank, Cape Race, Tampico
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Blommersdyk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Cornelius Maersk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, West Linn Victory, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Abbedijk, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—272 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, West Linn Victory, Rotterdam
POTTERS COLORS—11 cks, American Importer, Liverpool
PUMICE, LUMP—84 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Elmira Victory, Canneto
15 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Elmira Victory, Canneto
100 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Elmira Victory Canneto
POWDERED—11,106 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Elmira Victory, Canneto
3,207 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Elmira Victory, Canneto
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—24,674 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Villar, Santa Fe
QUICKSILVER—3,503 flasks, Dow Chemical Co, Magallanes, Cadiz
QUINCE SEED—96 bgs, D S Dallal & Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
47 bgs, Naivi Noonoo & Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
ROSE OIL—1 cs, Eric Coupey, Executor, Marseilles
SAFFRON—2 cr, J Personeni, Executor, Genoa
SAGE LEAVES—167 bls, Irving Trust Co, Couer De Alene Victory, Rijeka
250 bls, W E Martin Co, Hellenic Sky, Trieste
SAGE OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Couer De Alene Victory, Trieste
SAVIN OIL—1 dm, Walter R Mehnek, Niagara Victory, Trieste
SEED, MEDICINAL—2 bgs, American Express Co, Executor, Leghorn
SESAME SEED—2,933 bgs, De Dourian Export Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
800 bgs, Citizens National Trust Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
1,000 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co, Cape Avonof, Cristobal
SHARK LIVER OIL—556 dms, Distillation Product, Inc, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Stavangerfjord, Alesund
SHARK OIL, CONCENTRATED—30 dms, Collett, Weck, Nibecker, Inc, Santa Rita, Valparaiso
350 dms, National City Bank, St Malo, Havre
45 dms, St Malo, Havre
SILICON CARBIDE—430 cks, D C Andrews & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
SIENNA EARTH, BURNT—10 bbls, Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Executor, Leghorn
SODA, CAUSTIC—65 dms, Interport Associate, Mitchell Palmer, Buenos Aires
50 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Mormacfir, Gothenburg
125 dms, World Commerce Corp, Fordham Victory, Havre
900 dms, Lightwork Product, Inc, Fordham Victory, Havre
STEATITE—56 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Executor, Alexandria
STEROL—25 cs, M Michel & Co, Abbedijk, Rotterdam
STORAX—9 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Anna Odland, Izmir
SULPHUR OLIVE OIL—450 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Exbrook, Port Iero
150 tons, National Bank of Greece, Exbrook, Kalamata
60 tons, Smith, Weihman Co, Executor, Naples
50 dms, New Brunswick Laboratory, Inc, Executor, Genoa
1,810 dms, Smith, Weihmann Co, Hav, Crete
200 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Exbrook, Mytilene
SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED—40 cks, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Fort Spokane, Liverpool
TALC—16,294 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Executor, Genoa
500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, St Malo, Bordeaux
2,000 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, St Malo, Bordeaux
2,- cs, St Malo, Bordeaux
TANKAGE, LIVER—7,048 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Mitchell Palmer, Buenos Aires
THYME LEAVES—50 bgs, Seeck & Kade, Executor, Marseilles
25 bgs, Peck & Veisor, Executor, Marseilles
62 bls, P H Petry & Co, Executor, Marseilles
62 bls, W E Martin & Co, Executor, Marseilles
TANTALITE—680 bgs, African Metal Corp, Mahenge, Matadi
TAPIOCA FLOUR—39 bgs, P A Dana, Inc, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Cape Avinof, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—624 bgs, D S Dallal & Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
1,202 bgs, E Meer & Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
25 cs, Belikoff Bros, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
100 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
11 cs, Seleh Obadieh, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
76 cs, De Dourian Export Corp, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
14 cs, Tragacanth Import Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
58 bgs, Nawi Noonoo & Co, Steel Seafarer, Khoramshahr
48 cs, V Simidian & Co, Steel Seafarer, Basrah
58 cs, V Simidian & Co, Executor, Beirut
TUNGSTEN ORE—500 bgs, T Jacobs & Moran Co, Magallanes, Bilbao
VALONIA—14,400 bgs, Kong Haskon VII, Chanack CUPS—2,115 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hellenic Sky, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—26 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Executor, Marseilles
WATTLE BARK—7,466 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, African Rainbow, Durban
2,760 bls, American Dyewood Co, Seton Hall Victory, Durban
2,431 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Seton Hall Victory, Durban
EXTRACT—1,950 bgs, Vermilye Co, Seton Hall Victory, Durban
WOLFRAM ORE—500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Rita, Mollendo
WOLFRAMITE—39 bgs, African Metals Corp, Mahenge, Matadi
WOOL WAX—40 bgs, Globe Shipping Co, American Importer, Liverpool

Baltimore

BONES—1,574 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Villar, Buenos Aires
CHROME ORE—5,564,957 lbs, Mutual Chemical Co, Seton Hall Victory, Lourenco Marques
1,120,975 lbs, Sussex Trading Corp, Robin Locksley, Lourenco Marques
308 tons, Frank Samuels & Co, African Rainbow, Lourenco Marques
3,616 tons, Mutual Chemical Co, African Rainbow, Lourenco Marques
FISHMEAL—1,425 bgs, States Grain Corp, Villar, Buenos Aires
LIVERMEAL—412 bgs, Weaver & Hugi, Inc, Villar, Buenos Aires
PEATMOSS—750 bls, W G Scarlett & Co, American Importer, Dublin
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—7,879 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Villar, Santa Fe
SAGE LEAVES—249 bls, W G Scarlett & Co, Couer De Alene Victory, Rijeka
VALONIA EXTRACT—4,564 bgs, International Products Corp, Exbrook, Port Iero

Boston

OSSEIN—1,305 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Ames Victory, Antwerp
SODIUM NAPHTHIONATE—14 dms, Bick & Co, Ames Victory, Antwerp
TEXTILE GUM—120 cks, J P Marston Co, American Importer, Liverpool

Norfolk

COCOA RESIDUE—3,230 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, American Importer, Manchester
FERTILIZER—608 bgs, Smith, Rowland, Inc, American Importer, Manchester

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LEATHER WASTE—892 bgs, S C Scott, American Importer, Manchester

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS—6,400 bgs, Keasbey & Mattison, Seton Hall Victory, Lourenco Marques
2,400 bgs, Keasbey & Mattison, Robin Locksley, Lourenco Marques
435 bgs, C Lurz & Co, African Rainbow, Lourenco Marques
BERYL ORE—406 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Robin Locksley, Mocambique
BONES, CRUSHED—7,336 bgs, Ralli Bros, Steel Seafarer, Karachi
CHROME ORE—2,712 tons, Philipp Bros, Inc, Hellenic Sky, Band Irma
3,444 tons, Hellenic Sky, Band Irma
CRESYLIC ACID—56 dms, American Importer, Liverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—536 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Villar, Santa Fe
SULPHUR OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Schroeder Bros, Executor, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—19 cs, Camex Co, Cape Race, Vera Cruz
19 cs, Tradesman National Bank, Executor, Marseilles
CUTS—3 cs, Camex Co, Cape Race, Vera Cruz
WATTLE BARK—2,200 bls, River Plate Import & Export Co, African Rainbow, Durban

San Francisco

BABASSU KERNELS—11,606 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Provo Victory, Maranhao
CHALK, CRUDE—930 tons, Esco Waterpaints, Inc, Brest, London
CHINESE MEDICINE—4 cs, President Taft, Hongkong
COPAL GUM—80 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, President Taft, Manila
COPRA—400 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Julia Luckenbach, Cebu
600 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Julia Luckenbach, Dumaguette
FIRE CRACKERS—2,255 ctns, Irving Ross, President Taft, Hongkong
300 ctns, F P Dow Co, President Taft, Hongkong
INDUSTRIAL OIL—90 dms, California Packing Corp, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
LIVERMEAL—1,062 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Provo Victory, Buenos Aires
MEATMEAL—4,092 bgs, Provo Victory, Buenos Aires
ORES, CONCENTRATES—56 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, President Taft, Manila
179 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, President Taft, Manila
16 dms, Bank of America, Laurits Swenson, Puntarenas
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—755 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Provo Victory, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—30 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, President Taft, Hongkong
SHARK LIVER—5 bbls, E F Gregoire, Brest, Cristobal
SHARK LIVER OIL—11 dms, Distillation Product, Inc, Ventura, Melbourne
SHOE POLISH—602 ctns, E S & A Bank, Ventura, Melbourne
SILVER SAND—2,030 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Brest, Antwerp
TANKAGE—9,905 bgs, Wilbur Ellis & Co, Provo Victory, Buenos Aires
1,301 bgs, Armour & Co, Provo Victory, La Plata
LIVER—1,952 bgs, Bank of California, Provo Victory, Buenos Aires
TEASEED OIL—85 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Inc, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
TUNG OIL—100 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, President Taft, Hongkong
ZINC DUST—2 cs, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Ventura, Melbourne

N.Y. Board of Trade Forms Commodity Units

Commodity units have been set up in the International Trade section of the New York Board of Trade, with executives from firms familiar with the products under each of them to facilitate consultations when called for by the Office of International Trade in connection with export controls. The groupings follow statistical classification employed by the Department of Commerce as follows:—

Chemicals and related products—Norman Revel, Fine Chemical Company.

Animals and animal products, edible—A. H. Benjamin, Anglo American Trading Corporation.

Animals and animal products, inedible—Leonard J. Schmerer, Leonard J. Schmerer & Co.

Vegetable food products and beverages—Jules Belmont, International Commercial Corp.

Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood—A. Aufhauser, Industrial Raw Materials Corporation.

Textile fibers and manufactures—Edward D. Kulikowski, Iselin-Jefferson & Co.

Wood and paper—Bernard J. Gardener, Ernst Seidelmann Corporation.

Nonmetallic minerals—F. W. Frueh, Traylor Engineering & Manufacturing Company.

Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles—M. F. Smith, Charles Williams & Associates, Ltd.

Machinery and vehicles—Alex Hauser, Columbia Commerce & Credit Corporation.

Miscellaneous—A. A. Raeburn, N. S. Meyer, Inc.

This action is a follow-through of the meeting held on February 24, when 480 exporters expressed in resolution their desire for repeal of export controls unless decided upon in consultations between industry-trade groups and OIT.

Since then, David Bruce, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, indicated his agreement with some form of industry conference procedure and invited action toward that objective.

With export commodity units now organized as far as the New Yor Board of Trade is concerned, contact is being made with Derek Brooks who was recently appointed to cover this phase of export controls, for the purpose of working out a procedure which will insure effective consultative cooperation on specific products entering our overseas trade from this region.

G.E. Research Fund Fellowship Awarded

Research fellowships amounting to $22,075 have been awarded by the General Electric Educational Fund to sixteen graduate students for advanced study, A. D. Marshall, assistant secretary of the company and secretary of the fund, announced last week.

Trade Briefs

Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd., has added a new product containing folic acid to its "Beminal" line.

Medical and Surgical Relief Committee has appointed Gifford A. Cochran executive director.

Toni Company has appointed Joseph T. Lewis merchandising manager. Mr. Lewis was formerly vice-president of Norwich Pharmacal Company and president of Norwich's Canadian subsidiary.

Women LOOK before they BUY

Don't lose profitable sales because your product has a watery, "settled-out" look

Every detail of a cosmetic package hits the feminine eye. A product that separates or "settles-out" may be good . . . but it looks like poor quality. Give your product "eye appeal" by using Kraystay. With Kraystay, you are assured of an even distribution of color and body that lasts until the product is all used up.

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APMA Completes Program For April Havana Meeting

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has completed the program for the final day of its meeting to be held in Havana, Cuba, on April 12 to 14. Presiding officer at the April 14 session will be Dr. Robert Herwig, of the Whitehall Pharmacal Company. Other speakers will be:

Howard B. Fonda, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., "Whats New in Pharmaceutical Production"; J. Paul Folsom, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, "Whats New in Pharmaceutical Marketing"; Dr. D. K. Kitchen, Bristol Laboratories, Inc.; "Whats New in Pharmaceutical Research," and Dr. F. F. Yonkman, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., "New Scientific-Medical Trends and Developments in the Pharmaceutical Industry."

Office Workers' Salaries Being Investigated by U.S.

About 900 firms in the New York metropolitan area are participating in a survey of officer workers' salaries being conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The division of placement and unemployment insurance of the New York State Department of Labor is cooperating in the study.

A preliminary report summarizing the area-wide averages will be released in April. A final report in booklet form with detailed information for each industry group will be issued a short time later. Similar reports will be available in nine other areas: Buffalo, Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Milwaukee, Denver, Dallas, Seattle and San Francisco.

Copies of any of these reports may be obtained without charge from the Bureau's regional office—Room 1000, 341 Ninth avenue, New York 1.

Commercial Solvents Advances Dr. Schultz

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has appointed Dr. Fred H. Schultz jr. director of pharmaceutical research. In this position Dr. Schultz will supervise all research in pharmacology and all exploratory chemical research leading to the development of new pharmaceutical products.

Dr. Schultz joined the Commercial Solvents organization in May of last year after a period as research physiologist at Wayne University Medical School. He had previously been a research pharmacologist for the American Cyanamid Company, and had taught and done research work at the University of Colorado School of Medicine and Yale University.

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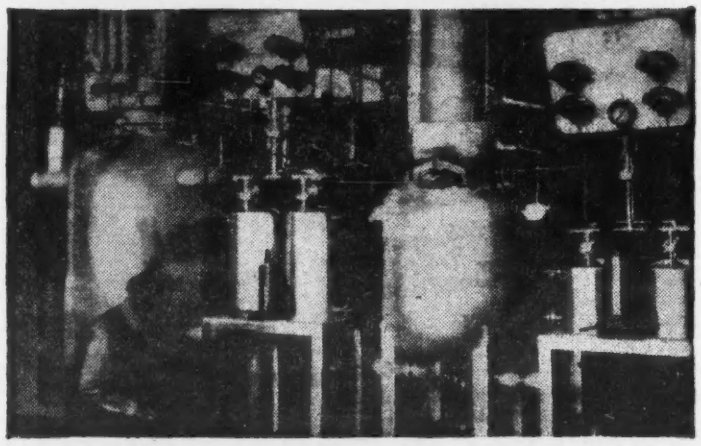
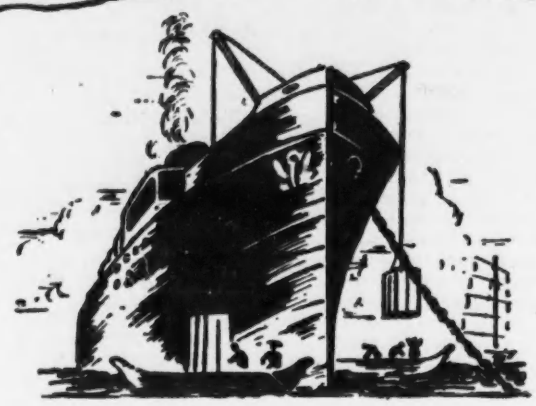
Partial view of Distillation Room.



Partial view of high vacuum fractionation department.



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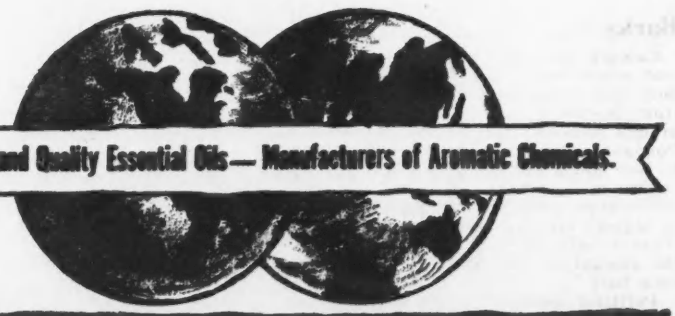

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand was less than the normally reduced volume in the Spring and the lack of normality appeared to be undermining the local price structure to an increasing extent. Reductions in rhubarb, white pine, belladonna root, and kola nuts were sufficient to reduce the botanical market index number by 1.6 points to establish 231.9, the lowest the market index has been since April, 1945. Other changes in the drug group were declines in condurango, benzoin, myrrh, linden flowers without leaves, blue malva flowers, and wormwood. Flavoring seeds moved downward exclusively save for Argentine poppy which advanced a wee fraction.

A somewhat similar situation seemed to have developed among dealers in the domestic primary market and a report last week showed reductions to have been made in balm of gilead buds, catnep leaves, cottonroot bark, corn silk, witch hazel leaves, hydrangea root, lobelia herb, poke root, select sassafras bark, spikenard root, cherry barks, and wild yam root.

Spring is ordinarily a period in which sales volume declines, except in articles of a distinctly seasonal character. Conservatism usually has accompanied the manufacturing consumers on their fewer visits to the market and the slowing down in selling usually has coincided with the birthing of primary market activity in new crop collecting.

This year, however, the reduction in consumer purchasing has gone rather farther than the normal experience. And if some reports be accurate, some stocks are relatively larger in firsthands than they were a year ago. It would be misleading, however, to suppose that the carryover is more than conservative. Collections in 1947 averaged considerably below those in 1946 and, hence, present primary market stocks do not pose too difficult a problem in formulating the 1948 purchase program of the leading purveyors of botanical drugs.

Spring collected drugs are beginning to reach the collection depots in the southern mountain centers for gathering domestic goods but it is far too early to compose an opinion regarding the probable activity of the workers upon whom collection depends.

Balsams

Copaiba—Prices underwent a further drop last week when sales into consumption were made on the basis of 60c. to 65c. per pound. Also, an arrival of 4 drums from Cristobal assisted the development of a larger supply in this market.

Fir—Stocks of Canadian balsam remained so small as to automatically assure the maintainence of the relative high price prevailing during the past fortnight or so. Oregon balsam, however, was within the classification of steady materials and present orders were well and promptly supplied in most instances.

Tolu — Quotations were reasonably steady. Importations totaled 10 cases from Barranquilla.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—A recent suggestion that news concerning the prospects for new crop collections would be welcome from Seattle, Wash., dealers has brought prompt response from Portland, Ore. The Portland opinion was that it was difficult to "see how a normal crop of cascara bark can be produced this season at any lower prices than prevailed last year, as wages to loggers are higher than last year and there is still no appreciable increase in the amount of available labor to peel cascara bark."

Portland asserts it has more cascara dealers than Seattle, dealers who do not like to be slighted on this item. Keeping the matter of civic pride in mind, it may be that Seattle dealers have an opinion in these matters—and Seattle has yet to be heard either on direct testimony or in rebuttal. Meanwhile, thanks, Portland, for your opinion regard 1948 prospects for cascara collection.

Condurango—An arrival of this market from the origin was reported recently. Last week, a price decline to 21c. to 23c. per pound was also reported locally in a very dull consuming market.

Sassafras—The item has begun to move substantially into midwest consuming channels, giving support to the market generally and holding local quotations to an exceptionally steady basis. A fair supply was laid up against the coming of Spring in 1948.

White Pine—The market has eased considerably with the closing down of the principal season for consumption. An earmark of this was to be found in the reduction of spot quotations to the basis of 16c. to 17c. per pound.

Beans

Vanilla—Demand was moderately active but hardly expansive during the past week. Consumer requirements appeared to have been well established and the takings from local supplies was about what might be expected at this time. Prices were exceptionally steady on the basis of very firm undertones and an absence of any tendency on the part of local dealers to shade quotations under competitive circumstances. Replacement cost alone, it was said, would curb any tendency in that direction.

Berries

Mountain Ash—The article was merely mentioned. Most dealers do not stock the item since there is practically no demand save from one consuming quarter and requirements in that direction rarely reach the open market stage.

Prickly Ash—Practically nothing is being carried over at the origin and the local holdings have dwindled to a small quantity or have become nil. Locally, the market was considered to be nominal.

Flowers

Chamomile—Out of Trieste has come 120 cases of Hungarian flowers—something of an accomplishment considering that a new collection season should be about to start in that part of the world. Also, it may be recalled that Argentina should have substantial quantities of flowers grown during the Winter months in that country where cold weather is now approaching.

Linden—Flowers lacking leaves became easier and more competitive last week and by the close of the period, prices were down to the basis of 31c. to 35c. per pound. The unsettlement of the market has clouded the actual price situation, espe-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica, Rhattoon, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Indian, 5c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, medium, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 4c. per lb.
Oregano herb, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Belladonna root, 10c. per lb.
Condurango bark, 2c. per lb.
Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, 3c. per lb.
Myrrh, 10c. per lb.
Kola nuts, 1c. per lb.
Linden flowers, without leaves, 3c. per lb.
Malva flowers, blue, 5c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, Chinese, whole, 6c. per lb.
powdered, 10c. per lb.
White pine bark, 4c. per lb.
Wormwood, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, ¼c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, 2½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 1c. per lb.
nearby, futures, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
231.9	233.5	237.1	284.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

New York

Week Ended March 19

Cassia oil, 30 drums: rosin and heavy metals.
Cod oil, 104 casks, 91 drums: decomposed.
Elderberries, 60 cases: filthy.
Henbane, 116 bales: not official variety.
Mace, 81 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 406 bags: wormy.
Pepper, black, 480 bags: moldy and insect bored.

Baltimore

Cassia rolls, 272 bales: moldy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

from New Arrivals

Cut Althea Root	Digitalis Leaves
Asafoetida	Euphorbia Herb
Benzoin Sumatra	Hawthorn Berries
Burdock Root	Horehound Herb
Catnip Leaves & Tops	Juniper Berries
Chamomile Flowers	Nux Vomica
Cocculus Indicus	Rhatany Root
Dandelion Root	Uva Ursi Leaves

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58-A

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The source of supply was first made known by Nicholas Monardes in his *Historia Medicinal de Indias Occidentales* written in 1569. He wrote that the drug first appeared in Seville, Spain, about 1545, coming from New Spain which then comprised the now southwest United States, Mexico, Central America north of Panama, the West Indies, and the Philippines.

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cially since trading has been inactive for some time past.

Malva—Quotations on blue material turned up on a lower basis, offerings being openly made at $1.35 to $1.40 per pound as the market position yielded to the pressure of local competition between suppliers.

Gums

Arabic—Undertones and prices were steady under the influence of a demand not much in excess of fair size. Stocks were said to be in excellent shape and an expanded consuming requirement could be cared for without much difficulty. During the period just ended, 1,450 bags of this gum reached here from Port Sudan.

Asafetida — Quotations yielded no further in buyers' favor but they were still moderately easy and competition still dwelt in the market place when inquiries arrived. An importation of 204 cases from Khoramshahr, Iran.

Benzoin—Absence of trading and a better than fair supply of Sumatra gum brought to the spot market a modicum of competition that resulted in sales being made on the lower basis of 45c. to 50c. per pound.

Myrrh—Quotations were reduced to 35c. to 38c. per pound under competitive circumstances and trading, even on the more attractive price basis was mainly of jobbing proportions throughout the past week.

Herbs and Leaves

Aconite—Stocks of this article have been replenished to some degree. An arrival that totaled 122 bales reached here last week from Turkey. Trading was a dull as ever.

Henbane—Further quantities arrived and further detention because of goods being of a non-official variety took place. The latest arrivals were 8 bales from Rotterdam, Holland, and 43 bales from Alexandria, Egypt. It was also learned that substantial quantities of domestic goods gathered in the northwest remain unsold.

Henna—Trading was strictly routine in size and variety in a market noted for steady prices. A lot of 75 bales reached here from Alexandria, Egypt.

Marjoram—French goods were lowered to the basis of 50c. to 51c. per pound. Chilean on spot was unchanged and nothing was offered for shipment, pending offering of new crop merchandise.

Sage—Good demand for Greek sage revealed not too much in spot supply. Arrivals during the past week was 416 bales from Rijeka, Yugoslavia, and 250 bales from Trieste.

Thyme—French material was recently quoted nominally at 42c. per pound but that price was made firm last week. It was also mountains high over the shipment quotations named to spot agents last week from Marseille. An arrival of 209 bags from that city was reported.

Wormwood—Spot quotations have been readjusted downward to the basis of 40c. to 45c. per pound and not a great deal of interest was displayed in the merchandise at that figure. The call was jobbing.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Some reports have suggested that the 1948 crop would be smaller in Spain and Portugal. Mayhap such reports are based on agricultural developments that suggest a smaller planting of rye in those countries this year. Meanwhile, there seems to be sufficient material available either on spot or on consumers' warehouses to care for present requirements of all sorts.

Irish Moss—Stocks were increased by 602 bales of this moss arriving from Havre, France, during the past week. The market was reasonably steady but it was also well supplied with material of good to excellent quality.

Kola Nuts—Prices have weakened and during the past week sales of this merchandise were made on the lower basis of 7c. to 8c. per pound.

Lycopodium—Some lower quality merchandise was recently offered at $2.15 per pound but during the past week, quality goods were minimum at $2.35 and as much as $2.50 was asked according to seller and quantity.

Roots

Aconite—The market was steadier on the slightly lower price basis erected during the previous trading period. Demand was still on a hand-to-mouth basis last week.

Belladonna—Quotations on root were easier and moderately lower at the end of the past week. Prices became 65c. to 70c. per pound and even on the more at-

tractive basis they received but little support from manufacturing consumers.

Calamus—Some peeled material was available as low as 30c. to 31c. per pound and the market was subjected to considerable unsettlement by the presence of substantial competition for a very limited amount of business. Bleached root held reasonably steady.

Dandelion—Spring requirements will probably be well cared for by reason of the fact that stocks were reinforced by the arrival of 100 bales from Gdynia, Poland. Sellers had firm price views.

Echinacea—Quotations were reduced to the basis of 50c. to 55c. per pound on spot last week, closing the period in still moderately easy position that seemed somewhat related to the absence of substantial activity on the part of manufacturing consumers of this merchandise.

Licorice—The market remained relatively easy because of the ready availability of all forms of this material. Also, during the past week there arrived 913 bales and 310 bags, all from Odessa, USSR.

Rhubarb—Chinese root again turned in buyers' favor. Supplies of fine quality root were of substantial size, crowding interest in India root well into the background of forgetfullness. Quotations closed the week slightly lower, standing at 50c. to 55c. per pound for whole and 55c. to 64c. for powdered root.

Seeds

Anise—Cyprian seed was shaded to 22c. to 22½c. per pound. Mexican seed was very scarce. Other varieties were not plentiful but Syrian was a fraction lower at 21¾c. to 22¼c.

Caraway—Dutch seed fluctuated fractionally and ended the week in a ¼c. decline to the basis of 17½c. to 18c. per pound. An arrival of 100 bags from Rotterdam was noted.

Cardamom — Generally an item of strength. Indian decorticated was higher at $1.25 to $1.30 per pound and the same quotation prevailed on green Alleppey.

Celery—French seed was a small fraction lower at 29c. to 29½c. per pound. Imports from Bombay, India, totaled 743 bags.

Coriander—Italian seed on spot was shaded a fraction to 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound. None of the other varieties were changed.

Cumin—Syrian seed was down to 22½c. to 23c. per pound. Persian material was sown to 24½c. to 25c. per pound and might go lower in view of the arrival of 4,720 bags from Khoramshabr, Iran.

Dill—Bewhiskered seed was reported to be very scarce and quotations were considered as nominal.

Fennel—Argentine seed was under competitive pressure and the market closed lower at 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Fenugreek—Some quarters advanced prices for spot goods in anticipation of the imposition of a substantial export tax in India. Such dealers wanted upwards of 13c. per pound. Others held the market to 10¼c. to 10½c. pending an official statement confirming the new export tax and definitive knowledge of what the tax is to be. The Indian Trade Commissioner in New York said such a tax had been under consideration. The tax will affect other Indian produce as well as fenugreek.

Flea—All of the recent strength was maintained and demand has an exceptionally steady quality. Arrivals were 602 bags of seed from Bombay, India, together with 1,225 bags of husks.

Poppy—Argentine seed was in somewhat improved request and the market moved up to the basis of 19¾c. to 20¼c. per pound. Arrivals were restricted to 100 bags from Rotterdam, Holland.

Quince—Firm prices prevailed regardless of the not substantial demand for spot deliveries at the moment. An arrival of 143 bags from Khoramshabr, Iran, was noted.

Sesame—To the list of other supplies was added Khorsamshabr, Iran, from whence there arrived last week 3,733 bags. Also, 1,000 bags from Cristobal, Central America.

Spices

Allspice—About the only news was the scarcity of Mexican seed on the basis of a spot delivery.

Cassia—The lone change in quotations came in all medium Saigon which was higher at 42c. to 42½c. per pound. During the past week, 100 bales reached here from Bombay, India.

Clove—Spot Madagascar material was shaded to 11c. to 11½c. per pound. Zanzibars held unchanged.

Ginger—Jamaican Rhattoon root in spot position was a fraction higher at 16½c. to 17c. per pound. Unbleached Cochin root to arrive was priced firm at 16½c. to 16¾c.

Nutmegs—Only West Indians changed price but they were sharply higher at 64c. to 65c. per pound.

Pepper—Black pepper on spot was lowered to 40½c. to 41c. per pound and some nearby afloats were offered at the same price. Futures of the distant variety were firm at 43c. to 43½c.

Rx Legend Drugs Survey in Progress

The Food and Drug Administration is making a national survey of "over-the-counter" sales of drugs bearing the Rx legend, with a view to bringing court action to test whether such a legend constitutes adequate directions for use within the meaning of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, George P. Larrick, assistant commissioner of the FDA, stated last week.

The survey, which he described as purely routine, rose out of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Sullivan case, in which Justice Hugo Black indicated in a footnote that the legend "Caution—to be dispensed only on the advice of a physician" appeared to be adequate directions for use. Mr. Larrick said that the FDA holds an opposing view on the question and will seek to have it tested in the courts.

Sarom Corp. Appoints Sheldon Vice-President

The Sarom Corporation, manufacturer of toiletries, New York, has appointed Robert Sheldon, vice-president and general manager. Mr. Sheldon was formerly associated with the Revlon Products Corporation.

Pharmacology Research Labs Building Fund Campaign Set

The Alumni Association of the New York University College of Medicine has launched a campaign to raise $250,000 for the construction of pharmacology research laboratories, to be dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. George B. Wallace, who headed the college's pharmacology department for forty-four years. The buildings will be made part of the proposed new New York University-Bellevue Medical Center.

Dr. Luther B. MacKenzie has been named chairman of the campaign, and Dr. Currier McEwen, dean of the college of medicine, has been appointed to the fund raising committee.

Brown Joins Barlow-Maney

Barlow-Maney Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has appointed Thomas Brown head of the company's manufacturing department. Mr. Brown has been with George A. Breon & Co., since 1939 and was most recently plant superintendent in charge of pharmaceutical and ampule production and packaging.

Dr. D. K. Kitchen, head of the medical division of Bristol-Myers Company, has returned to New York after a trip to Haiti to inspect a clinical research program to combat tropical diseases.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The weekly price index for the essential oils and aromatic chemicals markets dropped 0.8 point last week as ten of the oils and three aromatics came down in price. There were no advances in either group.

In general, the essential oils were in slow demand. Supplies of nearly all of them however, with the dills and Russian oils excepted, were at good levels, but high prices and some uncertainty over future business conditions were having their effect in depressing the market. The only new interest being shown affected the citrous oils which will soon be in heavy demand for the Summer bottling industry and related confectionery trades. Supply houses in New York reported they had received a number of inquiries regarding these oils, and that although only a few were so far followed up by actual orders, it was expected that sales would begin to pick up soon.

The aromatics were, generally speaking, in good demand. In nearly all cases, producers were able to make sufficient stocks to accommodate their markets, but they reported that they often had to work "full blast" to do so. As is customary, the perfume and soap industries were taking most of the merchandise on this market.

Imports held to good levels during the week, with nearly all the oils necessary to the industry available and reportedly arriving in New York in good quantities.

The export trade was still in somewhat difficult straits because of the doubt prevailing over such conditions as the dollar situation and political problems abroad. Europe and some of the South American countries, however, were still taking a fairly good share of American goods, although supply houses here said that this country was now in a position to supply them with much more should the demand be felt.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, Chinese, 5c. per lb.
Benzophenone, 10c. per lb.
Bergamot oil, natural, Italian, 25c. per lb.
Cinnamic alcohol, 20c. per lb.
Isoeugenol, 5c. per lb.
Lavender oil, spike, Spanish, pure, 10c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, distilled, 25c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 5c. per lb.
Orange oil, California, 5c. per lb.
Origanum oil, Spanish, 70c. per lb.
Pimento oil, leaf, 10c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $2 per lb.
First, $1.50 per lb.
Third, 75c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
145.3	146.1	147.3	211.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—A decrease of 5c. a pound on the inside of the range was noted for the Chinese oil last week on the New York market, although the outside remained unchanged. Quotations, as re-established, were 75c. to $1.25. Supplies were reported to be ample to meet all current needs, but there was said to be some slack in buying. The Russian oil was still being quoted at $3.25 to $3.75, although there was not much of it available on the open market, since the cessation was made in Russian offerings some months back.

Bergamot—Supplies of the Italian oil were at good levels during the period under review, although there was some variance as to quality. Demand was reported to be about fair, and was said to have brought the price down during the week to $4 a pound, which was 25c. under the last listed figure. The outside of the range remained unchanged at $6. The artificial remained firm at $2.50 to $4.25 During the week 164 quarter cases of the Italian oil reached New York from Messina.

Bois de Rose—The Brazilian oil was reported to be in good supply last week on the market in New York, although the demand for it was not up high enough to absorb all the offerings. The inside of the price range remained firm at $2.85, although one house reported a new outside figure of $4.75, which was 75c. above that last listed.

Dillseed—This item was still in as tight a supply position as ever, although quotations remained unchanged at the previous level of $8 to $8.50.

Dillweed—There was no change reported in the range of $8.25 to $8.50 for this oil last week, although supplies were still as scant as ever and demand remained strong.

One of the largest producers of dill oils on the West Coast recently said in a statement to this paper:

"There is practically no dill oil available from the last crop, and the small supplies in existence are being held by speculative interests at high prices. It is difficult to estimate how much of the crop will be planted this Spring, as most dill growers will not risk a crop unless they have contracts in advance. If the users of dill oil will make their requirements known now, and place contracts with their suppliers in ample time for the crop to be planted, they can prevent becoming victims of high prices next Fall."

Eucalyptus—Thirty-nine drums of this item were shipped into New York last week from Matadi, Belgian Congo, but otherwise the market was without particular feature, and prices remained firm at the old levels of: 80-90 per cent, $1.05 to $1.45; 70-80 percent, 90c. to $1.30.

Geranium—The Bourbon oil remained firm as to price on the inside of the range last week at the old quotation of $11, but the outside advanced from $14.50 to $15. The oil was reported to be in plentiful supply but demand for it showed some weakness. During the period under review six drums of the oil were received in New York from Marseilles.

Lavender—Twenty-nine drums of this oil came into New York last week from Marseilles, but otherwise the market was quiet and prices held to their previous levels. Demand ran at about fair levels, and supplies were good.

The spike, Spanish, pure, came down in price during the week from $1.50 to $1.40 on the inside of the range, although the outside remained unchanged at $2.25. Supplies of this particular oil were reported to be plentiful, although demand was said to be not much better than fair.

Lemon—There were no price changes reported for any of the oils in this group during the period under review and the only item of interest was the arrival in New York of 56 cases and 544 quarter cases of the oil from Messina. Supplies were reported to be at good levels, and although demand was not particularly great most supply houses were looking for increased sales as soon as the soft drinks bottlers came to the market for materials needed in producing for the Summer trade.

Lemongrass—The inside price for this oil dropped from $1.50 to $1.45 on the New York market last week, while the outside remained unchanged at $2.30. It was reported that buyers could obtain all the oil they wanted at this time, although there was some uncertainty as to what might be available in the future. Eleven drums of the oil reached New York from Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone during the past week.

Lime—Supply was good on the various oils in this category during the period under review, and although there was some slight weakness in demand reported, it was expected by the trade that orders would soon pick up in proportion to the increased activity which will shortly take place in the bottling industry. The terpeneless oil was the only one that showed a price change during the period under review. The outside figure advanced from $43 to $53, although the inside remained firm at the old listing of $35.

Mandarin—One quarter case of this oil reached New York from Messina last week, but otherwise there was no particular feature to the market. Demand ran from fair to good, and supplies were reported to be ample. The Italian oil was still quoted at $9 to $12, and the Brazilian at $5 to $8.40.

Nutmeg—The distilled product came down in price last week on the New York market from $5 to $4.75 on the inside of the range, but the outside stayed firm at the old listing of $8.75. Supplies were reported to be abundant and while demand was at fairly good levels, it was not as heavy as most houses would have liked to see it.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Demand for this oil ran from fair to good during the past week, but it was not particularly heavy, especially when examined against the ample stocks that were available. The inside of the range decreased from 70c. to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

65c., but the outside remained unchanged at $1.15.

Orange—The prices for the various oils in this group held firm during the past week, with the exception of the California product, which dropped from $1.60 to $1.55 on the inside of the range. Supplies were reported to be holding at good levels, and while there was generally speaking a good demand for the oils, most houses were waiting for the Summer soft drink and related industries to pickup production, since they expected an increase in flavorings at that time.

Origanum—Demand for this oil was not very heavy during the past week, although some quantities were being moved. Supplies were reported to be ample for all normal ordering. The inside price dropped from $3.20 to $2.50 but there was no change reported in the outside price of $3.50.

Patchouli—Nineteen cases of this oil reached the New York market last week from Marseilles, but otherwise there was little of interest. Quotations still ranged from $10.75 to $45, with the wide spread being accounted for by the varying qualities and points of origin of the oil. Supplies were reported to be at good levels, although demand was not particularly high and it was said there was some hesitancy being shown by the trade in taking on replacement orders.

Peppermint — Prices were without change on the New York market last week for both the natural and redistilled oils. Supplies were at good levels and demand was reported to be good. A large producer of this oil on the West Coast stated last week that "We expect the largest crop in history will be harvested this year as a result of the high prices which have prevailed and have been supported by large users for several years. Peppermint oil is an exteremely profitable crop at these levels of price, and it is our opinion that there will be an overproduction this year with lower prices by the time the crop is ready for distilling."

The Department of Agriculture reported last week that most of the peppermint fields in the State of Washington appear to have wintered well. Good supplies of soil moisture last Fall and throughout the Winter have been favorable, it was stated. Growers are plowing and dividing mint fields as ground dries to working consistency. The comment was made by the department on conditions as of March 15.

Pimento—The leaf oil last week showed a drop of 10c. a pound on the market in New York, coming down from $1.75 to $1.65. The outside, however, remained unchanged at $3.25. Some houses felt that the new price was a bit on the low side and were inclined to place their own quotations a bit higher, although a good deal of the variance in price was caused by differences in grade of the oil. There was no change in the listing of the berry oil, which was being quoted at $4.25 to $6.50.

Rose—There was little of interest on the market in New York regarding this oil during the period under review except for the arrival of one case of the product from Marseilles. Quotations were unchanged at the old range of $16 to $40.50.

Rue—The market for this item was quiet during the period under review, except for the establishment of an outside price where none had been available previously. The new figure was $4.15 but on the inside of the range the oil was still being quoted at the old listing of $1.10. Supplies were adequate although there was not a very great demand for the oil.

Sage—Three drums of this oil reached New York from Trieste last week, but otherwise the market was without particular feature and prices held to their previous levels. Demand was not every great but there were ample supplies available to satisfy it. The Dalmatian was going at $3.85 to $5.55, and the Spanish was being quoted at $1.90 to $3.50.

Vetiver—The Haitian oil held firm at $24 to $33 a pound on the market in New York last week, but the Bourbon came down from $22 to $20 on the inside of the range, although the outside was steady at the old listing of $38. Suppliers reported that the price of the oil was dropping abroad and that a number of houses in this country were forced to unload stocks bought at former prices even though it meant taking a loss.

Ylang Ylang—The Bourbon, first and third all showed decreases in price during the period under review, and most suppliers were inclined to blame this situation on a general lack of demand. The Bourbon was reduced from $14 to $12 on

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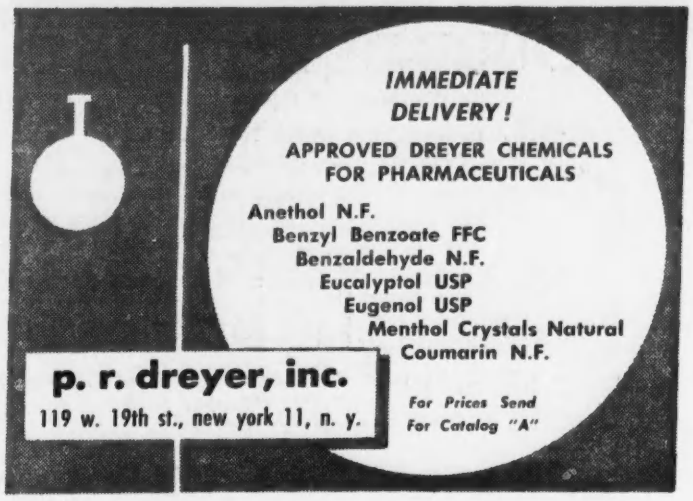

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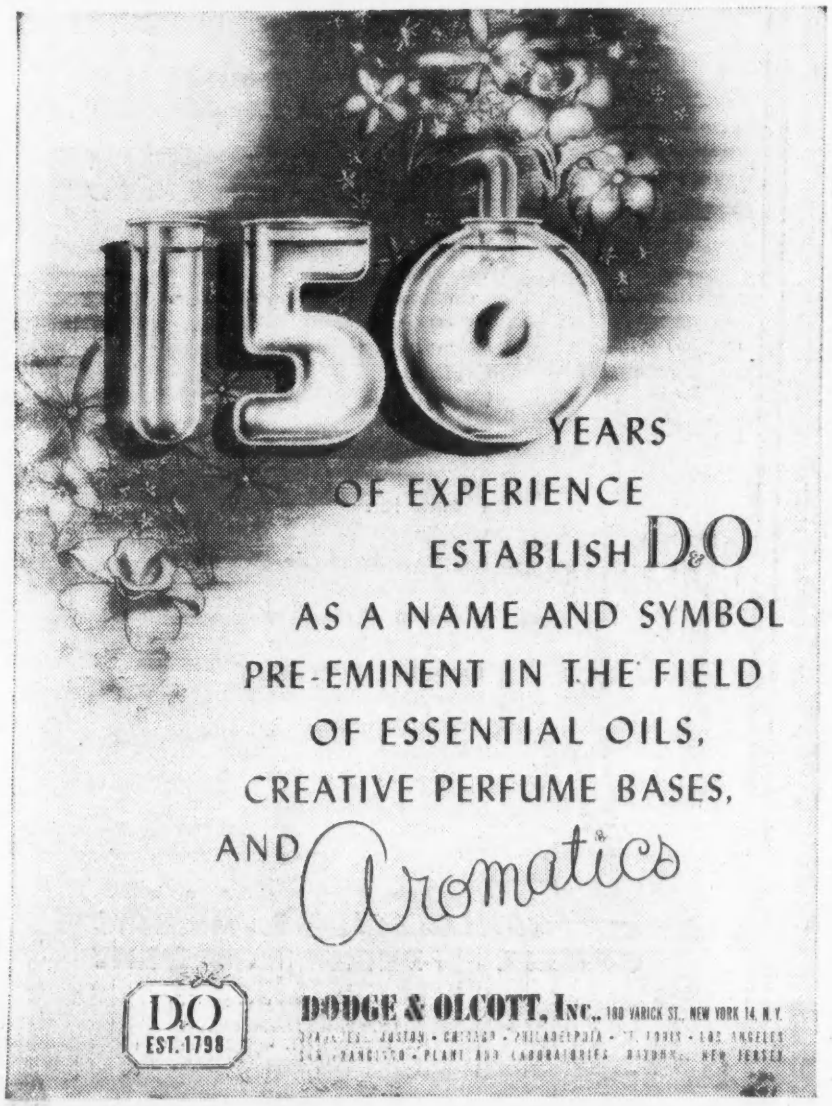

the inside of the range, although the outside remained firm at the old figure of $25. The first was reduced to $10.50 from the previous listing of $12, and the third showed a drop from $4.50 to $3.75. In general supplies of the oil were good but the market was not able to absorb all that was being offered.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—This item was reported to be in a very good demand last week on the market in New York, and supplies were adequate to meet it, although producers had to keep working to stay up with the call for the product. The inside of the price range showed no change from the previous listing of 77c., but the outside advanced from 90c. to $1.

Anisic Aldehyde—The requests for this item were still holding to high levels last week, and although production cou'd keep up with the demand, it could not keep far ahead, and there were reportedly no great backlogs. Prices, however, remained unchanged.

Benzophenone—One supply house in New York last week reported a new inside price of $1.30 a pound on this product. The outside figure, however, remained unchanged at the previous listing of $1.70. Demand for the item was reported to be excellent, and supply houses were not ab'e to get far ahead of it, although it was reported that there was no actual pinch.

Cinnamic Aldehyde—The price range of 82c. to $1.25 remained unchanged for this item during the period under review. Supply and demand conditions were also unchanged from the previous week.

Cinnamic Alcohol—This item dropped from $3 to $2.80 a pound on the inside of the range in New York last week but the outside remained firm at the former listing of $3.55. Demand for the product was reported to be at good levels, and while there was no actual shortage of it, suppliers reported that they were just able to keep up with the demand for it.

Coumarin—This product was still being quoted at $2.75 to $3 a pound on the market in New York last week, despite earlier reports that it was due for an advance. Demand for it was reported to be fairly brisk and supplies were adequate to satisfy it.

Eucalyptol—This item had previously shown some tendency to fluctuate, but as of last week it was in a steady position on the market in New York, and was still being quoted at $2.20 to $4.

Heliotropine—There were no further price changes on this item during the period under review. Quotations ranged from $3.15 to $4. Demand was good and there were supplies of it available, although not in any great abundance.

Isobutyl Acetate—The outside of the range for this product advanced from $1.10 to $1.25 last week on the market in New York but the inside remained firm at the previous quotation of 97c. Supplies were reportedly sufficient to accommodate a good demand.

Isoeugenol—The cans price for this product last week dropped from $3.25 to $3.20 on the inside of the range, although the outside remained firm at the old listing of $4. In carboys there was no change reported from the old price of $3.10. Inquiries regarding the item were said to be good and actual orders were following through at a rate satisfactory to most suppliers. Supplies were sufficient to accommodate the market.

Musk—The outside price for the ketone increased from $5.20 to $5.45 on the market in New York last week, but the inside remained firm at the old listing of $4.60. The item was reported to be in very good demand and there were sufficient stocks of it available to take care of all normal orders. The ambrette, however, was still in a very tight supply position because of the difficulties being encountered with metacresol. Prices for the item, however, remained firm at the previous listing of $8 to $14.25.

Phenylethyl Acetate—This item held to its previous levels last week on the market in New York and supplies and demand were largely unchanged from the previous period. Quotations ranged from $2.15 to $2.70.

Safrol—Despite the fact that there were heavy supplies of this item available, and that demand for it was not at very high levels, the price range remained unchanged during the period under review. It had been thought that the ready availability of ocotea cymbarum would have a tendency to drive this price down, but as of last week it had not. The product was still being quoted at 95c. to $1.45.

Terpineol—This item, both the extra and the prime, held to former levels last week, and the supply and demand picture remained largely unchanged. The extra was going for 59c. to 97c., and the prime was being quoted at 44c. to 82c.

Obituaries

Lester E. Britton

Lester E. Britton, manager of the fertilizer department of the Consolidated Rendering Company, Boston, and member-at-large of the board of directors of the National Fertilizer Association, died of a heart attack on March 23.

Charles S. Dodge

Charles S. Dodge, retired official of Schieffelin & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, died March 22 in St. Clare's hospital, New York. He was eighty-three years old.

Mr. Dodge had been connected with the pharmaceutical firm for many years before his retirement in 1939. He was a cousin of Dr. William J. Schieffelin, former board chairman of the company, and Cleveland E. Dodge, vice-president of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation.

Dr. Richard Feibelmann

Dr. Richard B. Feibelmann, former general manager of the Aktivin Division of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, died March 25 at his home in Port Jervis, N. Y. He was sixty-four years old.

Dr. Feibelmann, a native of Germany, taught at the University of Munich and the University of Strasbourg and was manager of the Pyrgos Chemical Company, textile and paper chemical manufacturers, Germany, before coming to this country in 1935. He became associated with the Heyden organization shortly after reaching this country and remained with it until shortly before his death.

William C. Geoghegan

William C. Geoghegan, retired vice-president of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., died March 20 in that city. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Geoghegan had been in charge of the company's New Orleans, La., plant for several years when he retired four years ago.

Stuyvesant F. Morris

Stuyvesant F. Morris, member of Morris & Davis, broker in oils and foods, New York, and member of the New York Produce Exchange, died March 22. He was forty-seven years of age. In his memory trading in the cottonseed and soybean oils futures market on the exchange was suspended for fifteen minutes on March 25.

Allmand M. B'ow, vice-president and general manager of the Amerada Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., died March 21 in St. John's hospital in that city. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Blow had joined the Amerada organization in 1940.

Dr. William H. Davis, retired professor of plant pathology and mycology at the University of Massachusetts, died March 19 in Northampton, Mass. He was seventy-one years old. Mr. Davis had been with the university for twenty years at the time of his retirement in 1942.

L. E. Doan, retired director and vice-president of North American Oil Consolidated, died March 7 in Oakland, Calif.

Frank H. McNamara, a member of the mechanical division staff of the Bayway, N. J., refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company, died March 23 in Alexian Brothers hospital, Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty-eight years old.

Dr. Leo G. Penn, instructor in the theory and practice of pharmacy at the Temple University School of Pharmacy, died March 23 at his home in Philadelphia. He was sixty-six years old.

Joseph A. Putinski, president of the Connecticut Pest Control Association, died of a heart attack on March 21. He operated the City Storage Company, New Britain, Conn., prior to his death.

Mrs. Marie K. Reimold, a director of the Woburn Degreasing Company, Woburn, Mass., and of the Woburn Chemical Corporation, Kearny, N. J., died March 22. She was eighty-five years old. Mrs. Reimold was the widow of Abraham G. Reimold, founder of the two companies and had served as a director of Woburn Degreasing Company since 1910 and of Woburn Chemical Corporation since 1920.

Frank B. Russell, president of the Louisville Plate Glass Company, Louisville, Ky., and a former oil producer in Eastern Kentucky, died March 22 at his home in Louisville. He was eighty years old.

Wallace J. Smith, vice-president and general manager of the Read Drug & Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., died March 23 in that city. He was sixty-eight years old.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, ethyl, 100,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 141, April 8; approx. 648 gallons, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 712-48, March 30; **isopropyl,** 440 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 348, April 2; **denatured,** 10,002 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 202, April 5; 38,500 gallons, invitation 206, April 19; 16,500 gallons, invitation 205, April 19.

Castor oil, 8,750 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 201, April 14.

Caustic soda, flake, 86,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 344, April 1; 2,000 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8942, April 1.

Cleaning compound, 3,700 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2338, part 5, March 30.

Cottonseed meal, 9 tons, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 728-48, March 30.

Cuprie sulphate, 76,500 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8942, April 1.

DDT powder, 2,000 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 714-48, March 30.

Detergent, 3,150 pounds, Federal Prison Industries (427 West Street, New York 14) invitation PI-7-123, April 7.

Drugs and medical supplies, City of Cleveland, ordinance No. 1989-47, April 2.

Fire extinguisher charges, various types, Army Corps of Engineers (Chicago 5, Ill.) invitation 475, April 1.

Explosives pre-mix, 12,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 134, March 31.

Floor wax, 27,900 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5H-61551-R, March 30.

Hydrogen peroxide, 3,500 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 203, April 20.

Fuel oil and kerosene, region 6, July 1, 1948, through June 30, 1949, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 9FO-9715-R, April 15.

Hydroquinone, photographic, 9,000 pounds, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45, Pa.) invitation 1165, April 7.

Insecticide materials, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3M-61680-R, April 2.

Lacquer, pyroxylin, 4,750 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 715, April 6.

Lubricant, 4,000 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 1-22085, April 6.

Methylethyl ketone, 23,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2289, March 31.

Mixed acid, 900,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 142, April 20.

Paint, enamel, 220 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Seattle 4, Wash.) invitation 223, April 1; 2,400 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 691, April 6; 3,000 gallons, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 2156, March 31; 3,100 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5H-61632-R, April 1; **various,** 6,275 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (San Francisco 19, Calif.) invitation 146, April 8; 925 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Seattle 4, Wash.) invitation 223, April 1; 6,400 gallons, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8942, April 1; 2,100 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5H-61629-R, March 30; 1,950, invitation 5H-61630-R, April 1.

Paint remover, 15,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 760, April 5.

Phosphorus trichloride, 13,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 346, April 2.

Potassium chloride, 1,400 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 622, March 31.

Potassium nitrate, 3,800 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 622, March 31.

Potassium sulphate, 1,835 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 622, March 31.

Pumice, 50,500 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 343, April 1.

Sealing compound, 4,550 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 839, April 12.

Silica, 150,000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 760, April 5.

Soap, laundry, 7,500 pounds, powder, 20,000 pounds, toilet, 1,250 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8942, April 1.

Sodium thiosulphate, 27,000 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 7, N. Y.) invitation NY-W-12525, March 30.

Thinner, lacquer, 9,500 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 760, April 5; **primer,** 2,600 gallons, Army Quartermaster (New Cumberland, Pa.) invitation 30, April 6.

Trisodium phosphate, 25,000 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8942, April 1.

Turpentine, 6,000 gallons, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 535, March 31, 66,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 760, April 5; 5,000 gallons, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8942, April 1.

White lead, in oil, 2,500 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 7, N. Y.) invitation BO-W-12510, March 30.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Previously-announced increases for basic sulphate white lead, which became effective last week, resulted in a rise of the protective coatings index from 182.2 to 182.8. Although natural gums were down generally, advances were announced during the week for channel black, nitrocellulose and the entire range of zinc pigments.

A number of price developments occurred in prime pigments last week. Another leading maker of carbon black announced one-half cent increases on channel grades, effective April 1. A range will continue to exist for channel beads, however, since a major producer was still holding at previous quotations as of late last week. Lead pigments developed a range for most materials, as other producers failed to go along with recent three-twentieth-cent to one-cent-per-pound advances by a volume maker. Previously-announced one-half-cent boosts for basic sulphate white and blue leads, however, went into effect. Litharge prices were quoted at a range, as other manufacturers failed to go along with recent three-twentieth to three-quarter-cent hikes.

Zinc pigments will go up seven-eighth cent to one cent per pound generally on April 1, in line with announcements of major producers last week. Other makers followed previously - announced boosts right down the line, and at least two volume makers guaranteed the new quotations through June 30.

Nitrocellulose was advanced one cent to two cents per pound, effective April 1. At the same time, a leading maker of alkyd resins announced immediate decreases ranging from three-quarter cent to five-and-one-half cents. One line of maleics was reduced one-half cent to one-and-three-quarter cents per pound. In the natural gums market, reduced buying interest on the New York market resulted in one-half-cent declines for Macassar DBB and Batavia E; one-cent drops for Macassar MA, second and third quality Philippine gums, Singapore No. 1 and batu, bold; a two-cent decrease for elemi, and five-cent to twenty-seven-cent reductions for sandarac.

Dibutyl phthalate continued at a range, despite reductions by a third manufacturer. The move resulted in a meeting of competitive listings of two other makers who previously effected decreases. Meanwhile, a major factor in the market continued at old levels.

Casein, glue and shellac were firm during the week, with the last-named reported easy on the Calcutta market.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, ½c. per lb.
white, basic sulphate, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Gum, copal, Macassar DBB, ½c. per lb.
MA, 1c. per lb.
Philippine, 2nd quality, 1c. per lb.
3rd quality, 1c. per lb.
dammar, Batavia E, ½c. per lb.
Singapore, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
batu, bold, 1c. per lb.
elemi, 2c. per lb.
sandarac, 5c. to 27c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
182.8	182.2	182.2	175.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—Last week saw another ½c. per pound increase on channel grades, effective April 1, as a second leading producer upped listings. The failure of other leaders to meet competitive listings produced a range on all quantities of beads, but prices were uniform on the uncompressed material where the ½c. per pound increase became general. Supply-wise, channel grades continued short. Furnace grades, which were said to be in better availability, were firm. Meanwhile, a leading rubber manufacturer announced that the rubber industry purchased an estimated $41,000,000 worth of carbon black in 1947, 95 percent of the record quantity of carbon black sold in the United States last year. Following is the new schedule on channel blacks, effective April 1, according to a round-up of latest price announcements:—Beads, bulk, carload, works, 6½c. to 7c. per pound; bags, carload, works, 6.82c. to 7.32c. per pound; less carlot, delivered or warehouse, 10¾c. to 11¼c. per pound; uncompressed, regular, bags, carload, works, 8c. per pound, and bags or cartons, l. c. l., delivered or warehouse, 13¼c. per pound.

Earth Colors—Imported last week were 150 casks from Antwerp and 445 bags from Rotterdam.

Iron Oxide—Arrivals last week were reported at 20 casks from Liverpool and 4 drums from the same port of call. In the market, Spanish oxide continued very short, but paint manufacturers reported that domestic blends were serving very effectively as replacements. Because of the heavy call on domestic materials, synthetic reds and Indian reds were reported to be suffering a supply pinch. Price-wise, the market continued steady.

Lead Pigments—Failure of other producers to meet recent increases of a leading maker ranging from 3/20c. to 1c. per pound last week resulted in a price range for most of these materials. Following are the current market quotations:—Basic sulphate blue lead, 15¾c. per pound, carloads; 16¾c. per pound, l. c. l.; 95 percent red lead, 17.6c. to 17¾c. per pound, carload; 18c. to 18¾c. per pound, l.c.l.; basic carbonate white lead, 16c. to 16½c. per pound, carload; 16¼c. to 17½c. per pound, l. c. l.; basic silicate white lead, 16¼c. to 19¼c. per pound, carload; 16¾c. to 20¼c. per pound, l. c. l.; basic sulphate white lead, 15¾c. per pound, carload, and 16¾c. per pound, l. c. l.

Litharge—Failure of other producers to meet recent 3/20c. to ¾c. per pound increases last week resulted in a range on quotations. Following are current market prices:—Carload, 16.6c. to 16¾c. per pound, and less carlot, 17c. to 17¾c. per pound.

Lithopone—Effective April 1, the new price schedule on titanated lithopone will be:—Bags, carload, shipment point, 8¼c. per pound; bags, l. c. l., same basis, 8½c. per pound; barrels, carload, shipment point, 8½c. per pound, and l. c. l., same basis, 8¾c. per pound. Meanwhile, the ½c. per pound advance on ordinary grades, which was not met by other producers, will sell at a range after April 1 unless other makers follow suit. Following are the new price schedules, as of last week:—Ordinary, bags, carload, shipment point, 6c. to 6⅜c. per pound; l. c. l., same basis, 6¼c. to 6⅝c. per pound; barrels, carload, same basis, 6¼c. to 6⅝c. per pound; l. c. l., same basis, 6½c. to 6⅞c. per pound.

Zinc Pigments—Recent ⅞c. to 1c. per pound increases by a major producer, to become effective April 1, were followed right down the line last week by other makers. Therefore, beginning April 1, the new schedule will be as follows:—Zinc oxide, domestic, acicular, 11c. to 11¼c. per pound; zinc oxide, American process, lead-free, 11c. to 11¼c. per pound; zinc oxide, leaded, 5 percent, 11c. to 11¼c. per pound; zinc oxide, leaded, 35 percent, 12⅝c. to 12⅞c. per pound; zinc oxide, leaded, 50 percent, 13⅜c. to 13⅝c. per pound; zinc oxide, French process, lead-free, 13¼c. to 13½c. per pound; zinc oxide, green seal, 12¾c. to 13c. per pound; zinc oxide, red seal, 12¼c. to 12½c. per pound; zinc oxide, white seal, 14c. to 14¼c. per pound; zinc sulphide, pure, 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound; zinc sulphide, barium pigment, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound; zinc sulphide, calcium pigment, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, and zinc sulphide, magnesium pigment, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound. Prices above represent carload and less-carlot quantities. Further, the new quotations were guaranteed through June 30 by at least two major producers.

Meanwhile, zinc oxide production in October, 1947, as released by the Bureau of Mines last week, totaled 18,404 short tons, a gain of 5 percent over the 17,457 tons produced in September. Shipments during October were reported at 18,710 tons, up over the 18,224 tons shipped during September. Stocks at the close of October were listed at 14,394 tons, compared with 14,700 tons on September 30, 1947.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Imports last week totaled 2,436 bags of common chalk from Antwerp and London and 800 bags of precipitated chalk from Liverpool. In the market, conditions continued on a par with levels of previous weeks, with supply, demand and prices all unchanged.

Magnesium Silicate—Domestic producers still reported considerable difficulty in keeping pace with the heavy demand.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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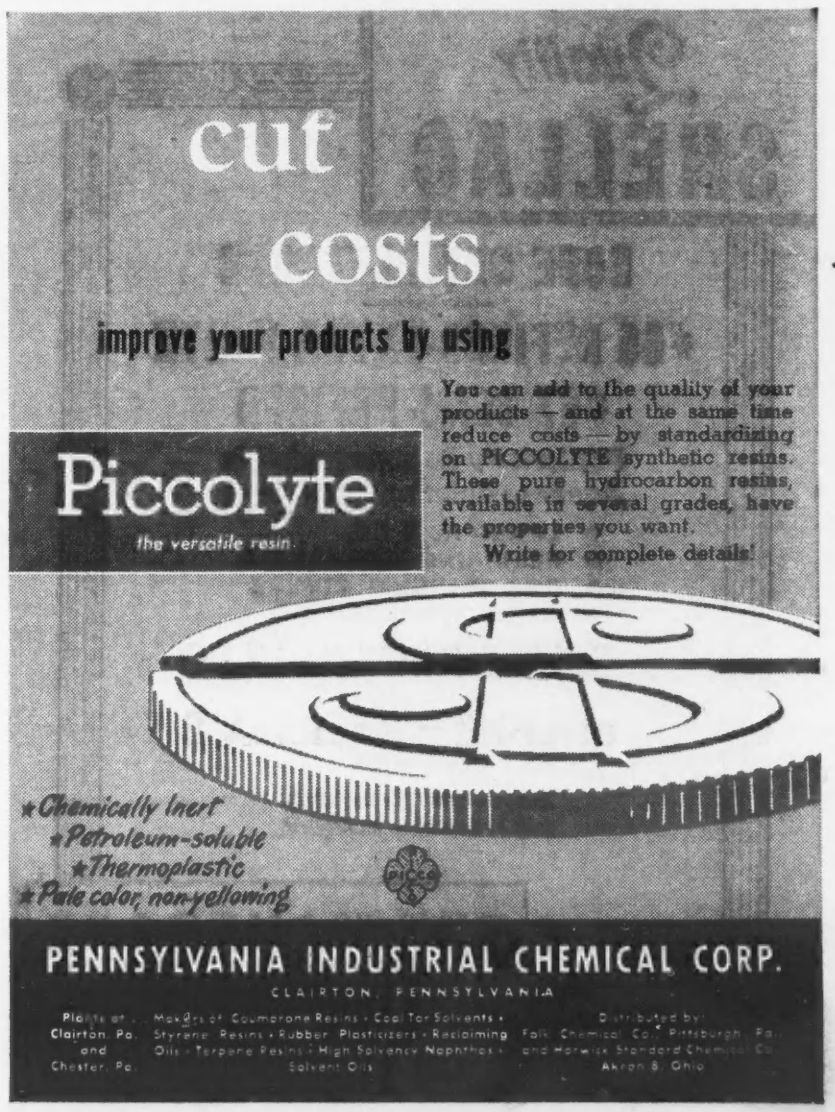
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Production was still running almost six months behind deliveries. Price-wise, this section was characterized by a firm tone. Imported talcs were in relatively free supply, but these had little bearing on the industrial picture since they go mainly into cosmetics. Imports during the week totaled 16,294 bags from Genoa.

Mica—Supplies were ample last week, as prices and demand continued steady. Meanwhile, the Bureau of Mines reported during the week that production of scrap mica can become an important phase of mining activity in the Black Hills of South Dakota if efficient methods of recovery are used. According to a survey of that area, Keystone and Custer, South Dakota, are sections that were found to be rich in pegmatite, a coarse-grained rock which contains mica and a number of rare minerals. Stage crushing, utilization of free-impact crushing and selective screening on slotted and square-mesh screens, the report said, yielded the cleanest concentrate and the highest recovery of scrap mica from pegmatites. Demands for ground mica, used principally in roofing but also in paint, rubber, plastics and wallpaper trades and to a lesser extent in insulation, oil-well drilling, welding, pipe-line enamel and decorative material, were said to have grown rapidly during the past twenty years.

Pumice—Imported last week were 184 bags and 15 casks of lump pumice from Canneto and 14,313 bags of the powered material from the same port of call. The market was without variance during the period under review.

Synthetic Resins

Acrylic Resins—A balanced supply situation continued in this section, according to reports of leading manufacturers. Price-wise, there was no change during the week.

Alkyd Resins—Decreases ranging from ¾c. to 5½c. per pound were effected by a volume maker of these resins last week. The reductions were applied to most, but not all, of this line of resins. Other producers remained at previous quotations. The supply position continued unchanged, as all-out production was still reported to be hampered by the persisting shortage of phthalic anhydride. Demand continued good.

Ester Gums—Unchanged price-wise last week, these materials remained in good supply. Calls were described as normal.

Maleic Resins—Reductions of ½c. to 1¾c. per pound were effected during the week by a major producer of these resins. Supply and demand conditions continued to approximate levels of previous weeks, with full-scale production still bottlenecked by the shortage of maleic anhydride.

Nitrocellulose—Effective April 1, quotations on this material will go up 1c. to 2c. per pound, according to announcements of major producers last week. The new price schedule follows:—Ester-soluble, 30-35 centipoises, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 seconds, barrels, carload, works, dry weight, 28c. per pound; same grades, l.c.l., works, dry weight, 29c. to 31c. per pound; ester-soluble, 18-25 centipoises, barrels, carload, works, dry weight, 30c. per pound; same grade, l.c.l., works, dry weight, 31c. to 33c. per pound; ester-soluble, 250-400 seconds and 600-1,000 seconds, barrels, carload, works, dry weight, 32c. per pound; same grades, l.c.l., works, dry weight, 33c. to 35c. per pound; spirit-soluble, 30-35 centipoises, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 seconds, barrels, carload, works, dry weight, 34c. per pound; same grades, l.c.l., works, dry weight, 35c. to 37c. per pound.

Phenolic Resins—Major producers reported free availability of these materials for all types except those based on cresol. Inventories were said to be sufficient to permit immediate deliveries in any reasonable amount. Demand was unchanged, as were prices.

Vinyl Resins—Supply and demand continued in balance during the week, as quotations held steady.

Natural Resins

Lack of buying interest on the New York market, a condition which has existed for some weeks, forced natural gums prices down ½c. to 27c. per pound during the week. Offerings from abroad were said to be few and far between, with trading described generally as sloppy. Down ½c. per pound were Macassar DBB and Batavia E dammar. One-cent declines were posted for Macassar MA, first and second qualities Philippine gums, Singapore No. 1 dammar, and batu, bold. Elemi dropped 2c. per pound, while sandarac was decreased 5c. to 27c. per pound.

Current market quotations of affected grades follow:—Macassar DBB, 23½c. to 24½c. per pound; Macassar MA, 23½c. to 24½c. per pound; Philippine, second quality, 22c. to 26c. per pound; Philippine, third quality, 19c. to 22c. per pound; Batavia E dammar, 18c. to 20c. per pound. Singapore No. 1 dammar, 30c. to 31c. per pound; batu, bold, 11c. to 12½c. per pound; elemi, 25c. to 27c. per pound, and sandarac, $1.20 to $1.45 per pound. Other gums continued firm. Imports last week were reported at 552 bags of copal gum from Matadi.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Although another major producer of this plasticizer dropped quotations last week to meet price schedules of two other makers who previously effected decreases, a range continued to exist in the market. This situation was due to the failure of another leader in the field to come into line with competitive listings. Calls for this material were reported to be light, with business generally limited to quantities that would meet immediate requirements. The buying resistance was attributed by a spokesman for one volume producer to the current high quotations being asked for butyl alcohol. Apparently, the belief was widespread in the market that alcohol would decline soon. Following are the current market quotations of dibutyl phthalate:—Drums, carloads, 37c. to 38½c. per pound; less carlots, 38c. to 39c. per pound, and tanks, 35½c. to 37c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Pinetar—Major producers were uniform price-wise on this material last week, as supply and demand factors retained levels of previous weeks. Current market quotations follow:—Drums included, carload, works South, 43½c. per gallon; l. c. l., same basis, 45½c. per gallon; l. c. l., warehouse, 54¾c. per gallon, and tanks, works South. 34½c. per gallon.

Pinetar Oil—A range in quotations on this material existed in the market last week, as a major producer stood by previous schedules despite increases elsewhere. Supply and demand were on a par with former levels. Current market quotations follow:—Drums included, carload, works South, 41c. to 43½c. per gallon; l. c. l., same basis, 43c. to 45½c per gallon; l. c. l., warehouse, 52¼c. to 54¾c. per gallon, and tanks, works South, 32c. to 34½c. per gallon. Rectified, USP pinetar oil was quoted at 60c. per gallon, l. c. l., drums included, works South.

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended March 26 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.					
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.*	Friday
B	$6.70	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	...	$8.00 $8.75
D	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	...	8.00 8.75
E	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	...	8.00 8.75
F	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	...	8.00 8.75
G	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	...	8.10 8.85
H	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	...	8.10 8.85
I	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	...	8.10 8.85
K	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	...	8.10 8.85
M	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	...	8.10 8.85
N	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	...	8.15 8.90
WG	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	...	8.20 8.95
WW	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	...	8.25 9.00
X	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	...	8.25 9.00
	Drums					
Sales	305	...	...	...	...	
Receipts	...	129	12	...	...	
Shipm'ts	...	...	...	15	...	
Stocks	4,829	4,958	4,970	4,955	...	

* No market.

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange (Bulk)					New York (Ret. dms.) l.c.l. ex whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.*	Friday
Per gal.	$0.64	$0.64	$0.64	$0.64	...	$0.77-$0.79
Sales, bbls.	320	...	...	...	...	
Receipts, bbls.	...	50	...	29	...	
Shipments, bbls.	82	50	194	142	...	
Stocks, bbls.	6,557	6,357	6,363	6,250	...	

* No market.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos — Longer-fiber grades continued in severely short supply last week, with a spokesman of a leading producer estimating that current production was running 75,000 tons behind requirements. It was his view that the situation would become considerably worse before it becomes better, particularly in view of the seasonal increase in demand in July. Shorter-fiber grades, however, were said to be going out to regular customers in ample quantities. Imported last week were 10,024 bags of asbestos from Lourenco Marques. Following are current market quotations:—5D and 5K, bags, carload (20 tons), Canadian mines, $76.50 per ton; 5R, $68.50 per ton; 6D, $51 per ton; 7D, $46.50 per ton; 7F, $44 per ton; 7K, $31 per ton; 7M, $27.50 per ton; 7R, $26.50 per ton; 7RF, $27 per ton; 7T, $25.50 per ton, and 7TF, $27 per ton.

Casein—New York dealers reported improved buying interest in the imported

material, as the price structure continued firm. Domestic supplies, meanwhile, were still extremely scarce, as quotations were similarly steady. Imported, acid-precipitated brought 28¾c. to 30¾c. per pound, while domestic casein remained at 33c. to 35c. per pound. Arrivals during the week totaled 5,116 bags of casein from Buenos Aires and Auckland.

Glue—Prolongation of the packinghouse strike continued to menace bone glue stocks last week. Suppliers reported ample quantities, but were unable to say how long they would last in view of the meat walkout. Hide glues, however, remained severely short. Prices were firm all down the line. Imports during the week were reported at 2,619 bags of bones from Buenos Aires, 7,336 bags of crushed bones from Karachi, 1,305 bags of ossein from Antwerp, 50 barrels of glue from the same port of call, 174 bales and 572 bags of gluestock from Buenos Aires, Liverpool and Vera Cruz.

Graphite—The market continued steady last week, with supply and demand factors on a par with previous levels. Imports totaled 160 bags from Havre.

Gypsum—Arrivals during the week were reported at 5,704 bags from Deep River and 25 casks from London. Marketwise, this section was without appreciable change.

Oleates—In good supply, calls for these materials were said to have fallen off somewhat. Price-wise, the market remained steady.

Shellac—The Calcutta market, which limited trading to three days because of the Easter holidays, opened easier, showing some evidence of spottiness, but closed on Wednesday somewhat stronger. May-June shipments were still being discounted, a reflection of optimistic reports about the forthcoming Bysacki crop. In New York, quotations were reported firm, with some dealers reporting short supplies of certain grades, particularly lemon No. 1. Buying was slow. There were no new shellac arrivals last week.

Stearates—Despite recent declines in the tallow market, prices of these materials stood fast at previous levels last week. Demand was said to be off considerably. Stocks were good.

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N. Y. Paint Technicians Nominate Officers April 1

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will receive the report of its nominating committee at a meeting to be held on April 1 at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue. The slate recommended by the committee for 1948-49 is as follows:—

For president, Charles A. Malizia, North Jersey Paint Company, Wallington, N. J.; for vice-president, S. R. Mountsier jr., Interchemical Corporation, Newark, N. J.; for secretary, Sidney B. Levinson, Adco Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., and for treasurer, Ralph W. Charlton, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Members nominated for the executive committee are:—E. Dale Albert, Keystone Varnish Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. A. Aloia, Sidmund Ullman Division, Sun Chemical Company, New York, and Carl Iddings, Iddings Paint Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

Principal speaker at the meeting will be N. R. Peterson, coatings technical service, plastics division, Dow Chemical Company, who will discuss "Styrenated Oils." Mr. Peterson will discuss the properties and potentialities of styrenated oils and will give details of their use in formulating maintenance paints, trim paints, aluminum vehicles, interior gloss and flat paints, primers and industrial baking finishes.

Maneely Chemical Co. To Operate New Plant

Wheatland Tube Company, Philadelphia, is constructing a plant at Wheatland, Pa., for its affiliate, Maneely Chemical Company. The chemical company will utilize the new plant for the manufacture of zinc sulphate, zinc chloride, zinc ammonium chloride, pigment grade iron oxide and other industrial chemicals.

Maneely Chemical Company was recently formed by Wheatland Tube, with Edward F. Maneely as president, M. K. Maneely, vice-president, and C. M. Easton, secretary. The new company has appointed the Wilkoff Chemical Export Company as exclusive export sales agent for its products.

Thresher Paint Names Pruett General Manager

Thresher Paint & Varnish Company, Dayton, Ohio, affiliate of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, has appointed A. I. Pruett general manager, to succeed Charles L. Sullivan, jr., who died recently after more than twenty-three years service with the company.

Mr. Pruett joined the paint division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass in 1946. He had previously been associated with the Pruett-Schaffer Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, for twenty-five years.

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Explosion-Proof Lighting Fixture Now in Production

An explosion-proof lighting fixture, designed specifically for use during manufacturing operations in the chemical, paint, petroleum, and related industries, is now in commercial production by Safe Lighting, Inc. It is rated for use in Class 1, Groups A and B hazardous locations by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., sponsored by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. No other lighting fixture has ever been approved by the Underwriters' for Class 1, Groups A and B.

The company says the unit was granted its Class 1, Group A rating following extensive tests by the Underwriters' with respect to the safety of operation in the presence of flammable and explosive atmospheres containing acetylene, and its Class 1, Group B rating with respect to atmospheres containing hydrogen or gases and vapors of equivalent hazard, such as manufactured gas.

Class 1 is further divided into two less hazardous groups, C and D, for atmospheres containing ethyl-ether vapor, ethylene, cyclopropane, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, butane, propane, alcohols, acetone, benzol, lacquer solvent vapors, or natural gas.

The fixture, threaded for rigid conduit connection, is designed for operation with air pressure in the lamp compartment to prevent the entrance of surrounding hazardous atmospheres. It operates at an air pressure of about ten pounds, and should, for any reason, the pressure drop to a predetermined setting of about three pounds, the company says, the incandescent lamp automatically switches off.

Due to the high co-efficiency of the metal reflector, it is reported, a great intensity of illumination is obtained. Two sizes are available, one using a lamp of seventy-five or 100 watts and the other a lamp of 150 or 200 watts. The 200 watts size is said to produce on the working plane illumination in excess of that obtained from the 300 watts size explosion-resistant fixtures.

Safe Lighting, Inc., executive offices and manufacturing facilities are located at 90-16 Astoria Boulevard, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York.

Buffalo Paint Groups Plan 'Clean Up' Campaign

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Buffalo, N. Y., discussed plans for the annual "Clean Up, Paint Up, Fix Up" campaign at a recent meeting with representatives of the paint industry and the local Chamber of Commerce. Walter M. Clark, director of the campaign for the national organization, and Granville M. Breinig, national committee chairman, were present to advise on details of the local campaign.

Following the meeting a joint meeting of the association and the Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club was held. Mr. Clark was principal speaker at the meeting, outlining plans for the national campaign and advising on methods by which members of the organizations can help the effort.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Shifts Clipper to Sales

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has appointed Oliver P. Clipper to the coating compound sales force of its "Plaskon" division. Mr. Clipper was formerly production manager of the division's coating resin plant.

He joined the "Plaskon" division in 1941, and served in the research and technical service departments before being appointed production manager. He had previously been plant superintendent at the Glidden Company's plant in Chicago and, subsequently, research division head at its Cleveland headquarters. Before joining Glidden he was chief chemist for Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, and had also been associated with the Sherwin-Williams Company.

Tin Refining Plant Planned in Argentina

The government of Argentina plans to ask for bids for the construction of a tin refining plant, to use Bolivian ore. Although no figures on construction or tonnage were included in the decree announcing the plans, the Argentine government recently entered into a trade treaty with Bolivia providing for the shipping of ore concentrates sufficient to provide 8,000 tons of pure tin annually. The Argentine decree also provided for the formation of a company with mixed government and private capital if necessary to build and run the refinery.

Silicone News
DC

Silicones Save Cylinders from Hot Corrosion

Cylinders of new Harley-Davidson '2-Cycle' motorcycle protected from rust by modified silicone coating formulated by Midland Industrial Finishes Co.

PHOTO COURTESY HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR CO.

Rusting of metals exposed to high temperatures and moisture was once as certain as taxes. That was before silicones were introduced by Dow Corning Corporation. In all of their various forms, these organo-silicone oxide polymers are indifferent to extreme heat or cold—and they repel water.

That's why the Harley-Davidson Motor Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, tested and then finally specified a modified silicone coating formulated of Dow Corning Silicone Resins for the cylinders of their new Model 125 motorcycles. Preliminary tests showed that the Modified Silicone Coating made by Midland Industrial Finishes Company of Waukegan, Illinois, maintained its film continuity even after exposure to 1000°F. and sudden immersion in water at 70°F. Immersion in water for 24 hours resulted in no appreciable softening, blistering, rusting or discoloration of the coating.

The coating was then applied to the cylinders and exhaust pipes of a 1948 Big Twin motorcycle, and the motorcycle was driven 1,893 miles. The cylinders retained their original new appearance with the exception of slight oil burns. The coating was tough and resistant to scratching. It did not soften when cleaned with gasoline or naphtha.

This is only one of the many applications in which DC Silicone Resins help to prevent rusting of hot metal surfaces. These silicone resins are described in Data Sheet No. Z8-2.

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Oenslager to Receive Rubber Research Award

Dr. George Oenslager, of Akron, Ohio, has been awarded the first Charles Goodyear Medal of the division of rubber chemistry of the American Chemical Society. The Goodyear award, established this year to honor rubber chemists for outstanding achievements, goes to Dr.

Dr. George Oenslager

Oenslager for discoveries that "greatly reduced the price and increased the life of tires and many other vulcanized rubber products."

"He developed the first organic accelerators, chemicals which speeded the vulcanization process and made possible the use of inexpensive, low-grade rubbers, and he was largely responsible for the introduction of carbon black as a rubber reinforcing agent which made tire treads many times more resistant to road wear.

Dr. Oenslager, who was associated with the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, for thirty years prior to his retirement in 1942, will receive the gold medal at a dinner of the rubber division in the Sherman hotel, Chicago, on April 22, at the society's 113th national meeting.

Three rubber chemists who were chosen by the division in previous years to deliver Goodyear Memorial Lectures will receive duplicates of the medal at the dinner. They are Lorin B. Sebrell, manager of research of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron; Dr. Waldo L. Semon of the B. F. Goodrich Company, and Ira Williams of the J. M. Huber Corporation, Borger, Tex. Prof. H. E. Simmons, of the University of Akron, will discuss the contribution of Dr. Oenslager to rubber chemistry and technology.

ACS Paint Division Plans Quarter Century Celebration

The division of paint, varnish and plastics chemistry of the American Chemical Society will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on April 22 in Chicago, during the society's national meeting. Principal speaker at the anniversary dinner will be Dr. Clifford F. Rassweiler, director of research, Johns-Manville Corporation, who will discuss "Science and Paint."

At the technical session preceding the dinner, Dr. C. E. Barnett, New Jersey Zinc Company, will speak on "The Physics and Chemistry of Pigments," and Dr. D. H. Wheeler, research department, General Mills, Inc., will discuss "Contributions to Progress in the Protective Coatings and Plastics Industries by the Oil Chemist."

Other speakers at the technical session will be Dr. C. S. Fuller, Bell Telephone Laboratories, who will discuss "Contributions of the Polymer Chemist to the Plastics and Coating Industries," and Dr. Maurice Van Loo, paint research director, Sherwin-Williams Company, who will speak on "Contributions of the Test Chemist and Testing Engineer."

Du Pont Grants Licenses For Metalli-Chrome Lacquer

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has granted free licenses to fifty paint and lacquer companies for the manufacture of a new type of metallic finish, which du Pont markets as "Duco" metallichrome lacquer. The company said that the licenses provide not only for the use and sale of the lacquer itself under a product patent, but also for that part of another patent covering the process for its manufacture.

E. S. Nickerson, general manager of the company's fabrics and finishes department, said that free licenses will be granted to all interested paint and lacquer manufacturers who request them. The lacquers utilize new pigment materials and techniques and are said to be extremely durable and to provide rich, lustrous colors and color effects.

Developed at the company's laboratory at Parlin, N. J., the lacquers were designed primarily for railroad coaches, automobiles and other metal objects, and have been extensively used in the automobile refinishing trade since they were introduced in May, 1946.

Terry Adhesive Corp. Organized in New York

Terry Adhesive Corporation has been formed in New York to market a complete line of industrial adhesives, gums, glues and pastes. Lowell E. Jones is president of the new company, which has its executive offices at 137 East Forty-fifth street. Other officers are:—vice-president, A. L. Terlizzo; secretary, James Doyle, and treasurer, E. K. La Roe.

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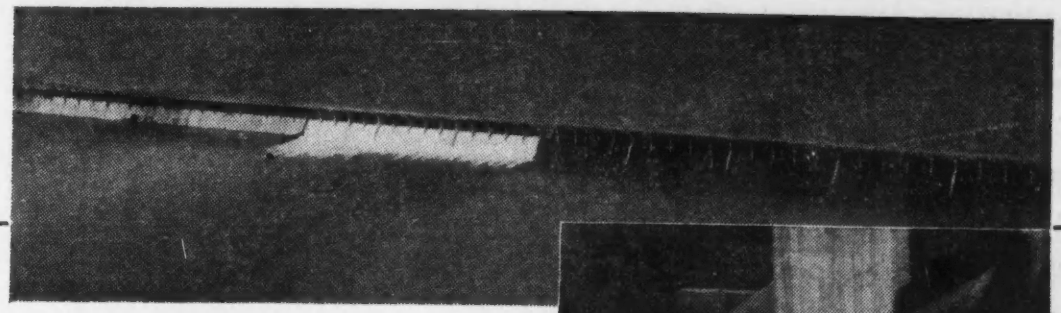
HIGHLIGHTS of PAINT PROGRESS *No. 14 of a Series*



1936
ENGINEERED PRIMERS BAFFLE CORROSION

THE great gates of the mammoth Mississippi and Ohio River dams, built in the Thirties, opened a new chapter in the development of ready-mixed metal protective paints. Though coated with conventional inhibitive primers, the gates started to rust prematurely under the attack of turbulent waters laden with silt, acid industrial wastes, floating timber and ice. The solution to this problem was found in engineered primers.

To combat this corrosion, paint engineers developed and tested in service over several years an array of new primers based on the latest chemical advances in inhibitive pigments, resins and oils. These tests established that the faces of such dam gates can be effectively protected by zinc dust or zinc chromate type primers with phenolic resin vehicles; also, that protective coatings for unusual types of service must be formulated specifically for each task.

Paint engineers developed through such test programs during the war numerous metal primers to meet the specific needs of the armed services. Many of the most successful of these were zinc dust or zinc chromate types with synthetic vehicles. Today, such types of primers are being adopted for general use in either normal or unusual service to provide better metal protection and lower maintenance costs.

Raised gate of a dam (middle photo) shows various paint formulas under test.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
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1848-1948
Partners in Paint Progress

Through its contributions to the formulating and testing of zinc dust and zinc chromate primers over many years, The New Jersey Zinc Company has aided the development of engineered metal primers.

The Paint Industry — New Jersey Zinc

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METHOX (Dimethoxy Ethyl Phthalate)
(Dimethyl "Cellosolve" phthalate)
ETHOX (Diethoxy Ethyl Phthalate)
(Di "Cellosolve" phthalate)
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
KAPSOL (Methoxy Ethyl Oleate)
KP-23 (Butyl "Cellosolve" Stearate)
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Samples and data on request

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DAVIS COLOR DIVISION
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A MESSAGE TO ZINC OXIDE CONSUMERS

REPRODUCED here in miniature are a few of our Zinc Oxide advertisements which appeared in various trade publications during the past two years. The purpose of the series, of which these advertisements are a part, was to show consumers the most important phases in the production of our product. While the greater portion of the zinc concentrates used to make St. Joe Zinc Oxides originates in our own mines in Northern New York State, substantial quantities of ores are purchased in Canada and other countries so that our plant may be operated to the greatest capacity to meet the unprecedented demand.

Nevertheless, current production still falls short of the tonnages needed. However, additional plant facilities are now under construction which will soon make possible an increased production to better satisfy the requirements of our valued customers for ST. JOE Lead-Free ZINC OXIDES.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY

250 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • ELdorado 5-3200
Plant & Laboratory: Josephtown, Beaver County, Pennsylvania

Metal Powder Ass'n Sets Meeting Program

Eight papers by leaders in powder metallurgy will feature the two-day technical session of the Metal Powder Association at its fourth annual spring meeting, to be held at the Drake hotel, Chicago, on April 15 to 16. Exhibits of fifteen metal powder producers, parts fabricators and equipment manufacturers will be on display in connection with the meeting. Speakers, and their topics, will be as follows:

April 15

Norbert Kobel, research director for Lindberg Engineering Company, "Controlled Atmospheres for Sintering."

Dr. Henry H. Hausner, consulting engineer and research associate at New York University, "Metal Ceramics—A New Branch of Powder Metallurgy."

G. B. Smith, plant superintendent for the Wel-Met Company, "Compressibility Factor for Metal Powders."

Walter E. Dalby, chief engineer for the Dale Corporation, "Tooling for Powdered Metal Parts."

April 16

Charles C. Neighbors, Magnetic Powders, Inc., "Electronic Powder Metallurgy."

D. S. Urquhart, development engineer for the United States Graphite Company, "Testing of Metal Powder Bearings."

H. C. Miller, vice-president of Charles Hardy, Inc., "Sintering of Brass Compacts."

F. C. Buck, International Harvester Company, "Possibilities for Metal Powders in the Field of Agricultural Equipment."

George G. Ensign, director of Research for the Elgin Watch Company, "An Industry Without Big Problems."

Charcoal 'Trust' Charges Dismissed by FTC

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging three hardwood charcoal producers and their exclusive sales agent with combination and conspiracy to restrain trade and create a monopoly. The producing companies are:—Tennessee Products Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.; Forest Products Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., and Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Ark. The exclusive sales agent was Hardwood Charcoal Company, Memphis.

The complaint was dismissed after evidence had been submitted showing that Hardwood Charcoal Company has been formally dissolved and that none of the other corporations has engaged for several years in the acts or practices charged in the complaint.

National Gypsum Elects Sanderson, Crandell to Board

Two new directors were elected by stockholders of the National Gypsum Company at the annual meeting of the company in Buffalo. They are Lewis R. Sanderson, vice-president in charge of operations, and Dean D. Crandell, vice-president in charge of sales. As members of the board, they replace Gordon H. Tarbell, who has reached retirement age, and Ralph F. Burley, who is on an indefinite leave of absence because of illness.

Last November, Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Crandell succeeded Mr. Tarbell and Mr. Burley, respectively, in their present posts. All other directors were reelected. The board reelected President Melvin H. Baker and all other officers.

Diamond Alkali Move To Cleveland Underway

Diamond Alkali Company has moved its executive offices to the Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, from their former location in Pittsburgh. The move was explained by the company's president, Raymond F. Evans, as being more convenient for integrated control of the company's operations because of Cleveland's central location.

Pyrolac Plant Planned

The Pyrolac Corporation, Glenbrook, Conn., is planning the construction of a $300,000 plant in Stamford, Conn., for the manufacture of dispersions, it was reported by the company last week.

Gardner Lab. Issues Brochure On Wet Film Thickness Gage

The Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, Inc., Bethesda, Md., is now marketing its "Interchemical Wet Film Thickness Gage" in four ranges, 0 to 2 mils, 0 to 4 mils, 2 to 12 mils, and 10 to 30 mils. The organization has published a brochure describing the use and application of the gage and will furnish a copy upon request to the laboratory at 4723 Elm street, Bethesda 14, Md.

Glenn L. Martin Makes Shipment of New Resin

The Glenn L. Martin Company's chemicals division, Painesville, Ohio, recently made the first shipment of "Marvinol VR-10" from its new plant in that city. When full capacity manufacturing operations are reached, it is expected that 25,000,000 pounds annually of the thermoplastic resin will be shipped from the plant.

Shipped in the form of a fine white powder, the material is described as a high molecular weight vinyl resin which, when properly compounded, can be extruded, calendered, made into rigids, or formulated into dispersions.

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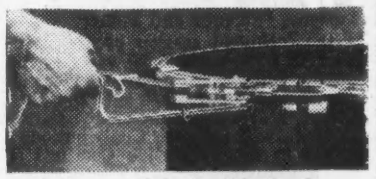

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Get the facts about DRUM PARTS SYSTEM. It will save you time and money. Literature, specifications and quotations sent on request.

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In New Atlas Post

Kenneth E. Mulford has been appointed assistant general manager of the industrial chemicals department of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington. Mr. Mulford, who joined the company in 1934, formerly was assistant director of the legal department.

Nitrobenzene Safety Data Sheet Available

The manufacturing Chemists Association, Washington, has published chemical safety data sheet SD-21, entitled "Nitrobenzene." Designed for supervisory staffs and management, the manual presents essential information for the handling and use of the product.

It sets forth the important physical and chemical properties of nitrobenzene; usual shipping containers and methods for unloading and emptying; container storage and handling; requirements for caution labels, and recommended personal protective equipment. Health hazards and their control are covered in a section prepared by the medical advisory committee.

Copies of the manual may be obtained at 20 cents each from the Manufacturing Chemists Association, 608 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C. Remittance should be included with each order.

Interchemical Corp. Adds A. J. Capalbo to Staff

Interchemical Corporation, New York, has added Albert J. Capalbo to the staff of the flexible plastic coatings department of its finishes division. Mr. Capalbo will serve in both a sales and technical capacity, and will make his headquarters in Elizabeth, N. J.

He was formerly chief chemist for the Plasticote Fabrics Corporation, Passaic, N. J., and has spent more than twelve years in the manufacturing and printing of flexible plastic coatings. During the war he did considerable work on the manufacture of coatings for life rafts, raincoats, tents and weather-proof sailcloth for the armed services.

N. E. Paint Club Plans 'Ladies Night'

The New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a "Ladies Night" at the Statler hotel, Boston, on April 7. The affair will consist of an informal dinner dance and a spring fashion show.

Trade Briefs

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company held a meeting of sales personnel from five of its branches recently in the Syracuse hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has published a booklet entitled "How You Can Save Money on the Job with Paint Brushes Bristled with Du Pont Nylon."

William H. Lutz, technical director of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., addressed a recent meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Buffalo on the many little-known uses of paint.

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Venetian blinds bask safely in strong sunlight when their enamel formulations contain 2518 Glyptal. This special solution of alkyd resin imparts long-lasting gloss and color to a variety of metal products. Being impervious to gasoline and oil, it's also ideal for machinery, tools, and gasoline pumps.

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Properties of 2518 Glyptal

Solids content	49–51%
Solvent	Solvesso No. 100 and 7% butanol
Viscosity	Z-Z2
Color (Gardner)	7 max.
Acid No. of solution	4–5
Pounds per gallon	8.3
Pigment compatibility	Excellent
Baking speed	Very Fast
Hardness	Very Good
Gloss	Excellent
Gloss retention	Excellent
Color retention	Excellent
Water resistance	Very Good
Weather resistance	Excellent
Oil and gasoline resistance	Excellent
Specific gravity (resin)	1.15
Phthalic anhydride (resin)	40%
Rosin or derivatives	None
Oil acids content	55%
Type of oil	Dehydrated castor

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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CD48-81

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Solids	60% in M.S.
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Wt. per Gal.	7.75 lb.
Color	6-8 (Gar.)
A. V.	3-5

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Petroleum Derivatives

Apart from West Coast increases on solvents and diluents, the price picture in petroleum derivatives last week continued substantially unchanged.

Aromatics were still in severely short supply during the week, with the xylol shortage continuing more serious than the scarcity of toluol. The improved position of the latter was ascribed to a falling off in interest from producers of industrial finishes. A spokesman for one volume producer of this petroleum-source aromatic stated, however, that the lag had been more than taken up by other customers of that company. Meanwhile, the coal strike occupied the attention of most petroleum makers, with at least one leader stating that that company would be unable to handle any substantial amount of the new business that would develop if coaltar producers were compelled to curtail operations.

Mineral spirits, cleaners' naphtha and stoddard solvent demand were somewhat easier during the week, a condition that was described as seasonal. Aliphatics continued generally short, however, with quotations for the most part stable.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha — Buying interest eased off somewhat for this solvent last week, according to reports of leading makers. This let-up in demand, which was described by at least one volume producer as a normal seasonal development, was said to have resulted in no marked improvement in the generally tight supply situation prevailing in this section. Price-wise, quotations remained firm.

Protective Coatings Solvents—Continuation of the coal strike still held the attention of most producers of petroleum-source aromatics during the week. Although not directly influenced by the inevitable decline in steel operations, the industry believed that the reduced production would create an influx of new business for petroleum products, thus further restricting an already tight supply picture in aromatics. At least one leader indicated that that company would be unable to handle any substantial amount of the rerouted coaltar business. This spokesman pointed out that despite a reported easement in the toluol situation, due mainly to a decline in the production of industrial finishes, other regular customers were more than taking up the slack. As for petroleum xylol, where no abatement in demand existed, the situation was even more serious. Meanwhile, the price structure continued on a par with levels of previous weeks.

With pure aromatics still tight last week, it naturally followed that higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends were similarly in short supply. Demand continued strong. Prices were stable.

Calls for aliphatic materials were generally heavy, although some mild drop in demand was reported in cleaners' naphtha, mineral spirits and stoddard solvent. As for lacquer diluent, the week saw no substantial change in the market position of this material. Supplies were still limited by the pressure of demand, despite the reported decline in production of industrial finishes. The price structure continued on a par with previous levels during the period under review.

Although mineral spirits was reported to have been affected during the week by its normal seasonal decline in demand, the supply picture roughly approximated conditions of previous weeks. The solvent continued short. Prices were in no way changed from listings of former weeks.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 13 totaled 219,713,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 219,575,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 138,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 59,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 79,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 6,409,000 barrels, a decrease of 30,000 barrels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Relaxation of demand was likewise reported by producers for stoddard solvent, although the let-up in consumer interest was said to have had no appreciable effect on the overall supply situation. Still generally snug, the solvent continued firm in all areas but the West Coast last week.

V. M. & P. naphtha remained in short supply, despite the reported decline in production of industrial finishes. Demand was still healthy, however, and the price structure continued on a par with listings of former weeks.

Rubber Solvents—What was true for other aliphatics also obtained for these materials last week. In generally short supply, these materials were in reasonably good call. Prices held firm during the period under review.

Lighter Fractions

Stocks of butane and propane were still under pressure of a heavy demand last week, as stocks of liquefied petroleum gases continued low. Also on the short side was pentane, which, however, was said to be in a somewhat better supply position than butane and propane. Heptane and hexane were rather well situated supply-wise, with customers in the solvent field still reported to be getting shipments in almost any reasonable quantity. The highly-competitive move of one East Coast producer to market commercial hexane in that area at lacquer diluent prices continued, with no indications by other makers of any actions to meet the thrust. At week's end it appeared that other marketers were maintaining an attitude of watchful waiting. Apparently it was too early last week to tell what effect this virtual price cut would have on their business. Meanwhile, the price structure was otherwise steady in all areas.

Waxes

Paraffin—Spot business continued in the throes of a bad slump, with demand almost at a standstill both domestically and from abroad. Spot supplies were said to be readily available, as some dealers continued to ask prices that were as low as producers' quotations for certain grades. Major producers, however, told a vastly different story. Regular customers, they said, were still receiving adequate shipments, but the supply position of that material was definitely short. Prices were firm, both at the producer and spot levels.

Los Angeles.—The market in paraffin was as active last week as supplies would permit. Prices were steady. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery San Francisco Bay area, 10.15c. per pound. High melting point, 157-162 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, 14½c. per pound, f.o.b. refinery.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—A major East Coast refiner announced plans to increase its importation of Middle East crude beginning in May. Arrivals are expected to average 17,000 barrels per day and after January 1, 1949, shipments will be stepped up gradually to 40,000 barrels. According to the company statement, the crude, which will come mainly from Iran and Kuwait fields, will be converted into refined products for sale in New York, New England and the Middle Atlantic states. This move is expected to release some quantities of Texas crude for use in the Midwest to make gasoline and heating fuels. Imports last week totaled 101,185 barrels from Las Piedras.

Fuel Oil—Imported during the week were 200,000 barrels of fuel oil from Aruba and Curacao. Imports of gas oil, fuel oil, diesel fuel oil and distilled fuel oil not specifically mentioned elsewhere in the Haitian customs tariff, and fuel oil for ships, are now exempted from customs duties upon entry into that country, according to the recent official publication of a law to that effect.

Gasoline—Exports of gasoline, petroleum and gas oil from the Tangier International Zone of Morocco were made subject to export license issued by the Chief Engineer of Public Works, by a recent decree of the administrator of the zone.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Despite the light volume of business transacted in fats and oils last week, the edible oil group became firmer under a fair demand and limited offerings. Crude cottonseed oil was advanced fractionally and this was reflected in corn and peanut oils which also were higher. Soybean oil received the most attention and buying for government account caused the market to advance fractionally. Tallow and grease were easier and sales of moderate quantities took place at a net reduction of 1½ cent per pound for the week. Leadpackers' plants were shut down by strikes and business was accepted by the smaller producers. The first imports of olive oil foots since the war reached the market from Europe last week. The bulk of the imports was sold before arrival. Moderate quantities were available for spot delivery and trading was fair. The unsettlement in tallow was attributed to the weakness in lard, which was sold close to tallow price levels during the past week. Linseed oil was reduced fractionally, which was reflected in flaxseed which declined to the support price of $6 per bushel.

Consuming inquiry for refined vegetable oils was reported restricted and prices did not manifest the firmness of crude oil. Shortening was reduced 2 cents per pound last week.

Carnauba wax continued depressed by distressed lots, but most grades were unchanged at the recent decline, except yellows, which were further drastically reduced for spot delivery. All grades were available on the spot below the cost of shipments from Brazil with consumers showing little interest in offerings.

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials reached 9,900,000,000 pounds in 1947, an increase of 1,000,000,000 pounds over 1946 and the largest in a peacetime year, according to the Department of Commerce. Factors in the gain were a record production of inedible tallow and grease, and a larger output of lard, butter, cottonseed and soybean oils. Supplies were increased by net imports of 475,000,000 pounds, placing the United States on a net import basis for the second time since 1942. Greater imports, including record receipts of copra and tung oil, accounted for the gain in our net position, since export and reexports increased by nearly 150,000,000 pounds. Based on present allocations for 1948, the United States will be on a net import basis by approximately 250,000,000 pounds.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Flaxseed, 15c. per bushel.
Grease, 1½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $4 per ton.
oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Tallow, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
211.3	212.0	208.5	321.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures displayed a firm tone under new buying and short covering early in the week, but became easy and irregular in the period with lard and grains. Volume of trading was not heavy. The spread between May cottonseed oil and lard was 445 points on Thursday, against 415 points earlier.

Crude cottonseed oil was firmer and advanced ½c. per pound. Sales were made at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast, March shipment and 24c. May-June. Offerings were scarce and bids were in the market at these figures at the close.

Memphis.—Sales of crude cottonseed oil took place at 24c. and soybean oil at 21c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Valley, last week. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, was offered at $81 per ton, Memphis, and soybean meal at $79, sacked, in the Valley. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $16 per ton, bulk and $22, sacked, f.o.b. mills. Cottonseed products market steady. Trading continued light, with no selling pressure.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 25, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	145	26.10	24.68	26.10S
July	167	24.95	23.65	24.55S
September	65	23.35	22.00	22.75@22.80
October	3	22.60	21.44	21.25@21.80
December	10	21.00	20.60	
January	..	....	....	20.75 Nom.
March	..	....	....	20.75 Nom.

Total sales—330 tankcars.

Crude oil was sold at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast, for March shipment, and 24c. May-June.

Linseed Oil

Lack of buying interest created a weaker tone in this market and prices were reduced 2/10c. per pound. Raw oil quoted at 28.10c. per pound, tankcars and drums, carlots 29.10c. zone 3, for March-July delivery. Slow demand for paint has affected the consumption of all drying oils and paint manufacturers have sizable inventories, thus reducing the demand for second quarter requirements. Seed market was easy and declined to the support price of $6 per bushel, Minneapolis.

Linseed oil production in 1947 totaled 456,000,000 pounds, 21 percent below the output of 580,000,000 pounds in 1946, and was the smallest since 1938. The low production reflected the small 1946 flaxseed crop and the extremely light seed imports, according to the Department of Commerce. Seed crushing in 1947 amounted to 23,500,000 bushels, compared with 28,900,000 bushels in 1946. Factory and warehouse linseed oil stocks totaled 127,000,000 pounds, December 31, 1947 against 153,000,000 pounds, the same time in 1946. Linseed oil imports in 1947 amounted to 117,000,000 pounds, exceeding 1946 record total by 23,000,000 pounds. On the other hand flaxseed receipts totaled 282,000 bushels in 1947, against 3,400,000 bushels in 1946 and 1937-41 average of 18,500,000 bushels.

The prospective 1948 acreage for flaxseed was indicated at 4,401,000 by the Crop Reporting Board, an increase of 6 percent above 1947 and 38 percent more than the 1937-46 average acreage planted. If the acreage now intended is actually planted and if 1948 yields per acre are equal to the 1942-46 average, a crop of about 37,500,000 bushels of flaxseed would be produced. This is slightly below last year's crop of 39,763,000 bushels, but well above the 1937-46 average production of 26,756,000 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Demand for oil was extremely quiet, both large and small buyers holding off from important commitments and crushers showing only nominal sales pressure in the face of the indifferent buying attitude. Price was reduced to 27.5c. per pound, zone 1, in carlots. Production continued at 100 percent of capacity with instructions much improved over a fortnight back and movement from Minneapolis at a steady rate.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	7,020,000	6,420,600
Since Sept. 1	194,284,000	162,820,000

Flaxseed—Market quiet and steady. Inquiry fairly active with trading spotty.

Minneapolis.—The intention-to-plant report at 4,401,000 acres of flaxseed, which is higher than 1947 by 6 percent was nevertheless disappointing to local flaxseed experts who expected that intended acreages would run to 5,500,000 acres. Announcement that the Canadian Wheat Board had reduced support price on flax to $4 on farms and $4.32 at terminal points caused some eyebrow lifting in local seed circles but lack of detail on the new program made it difficult to properly appraise the new move. If reduction of the support price means withdrawal of regulations governing export of seed it may possibly mean that it will move in free competition with the domestic product, however, it does not seem such a move is possible. Cash and arrive flax quoted at $6.10 per bushel in a quiet market during the week, crushers interested but not aggressive. Arrivals applied mostly to old contracts and there was little flax available for sale.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts— 1947-48	1946-47	Shipments— 1947-48	1946-47
This week	136,000	79,900	59,500	42,500
Since Sept. 1	19,946,400	9,997,100	8,306,500	4,132,500

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Business was reported light and spasmodic. Market was steady at the recent decline of 1c. per pound.

Coconut—While trading was inactive, the oil market was steady, in sympathy with the strength in copra. Crude oil was quoted at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for March shipment and 22c. for April. Copra was reported in active inquiry for foreign account and sales were reported on the basis of $297.50 per long ton, f.o.b. Philippines for shipment to Europe. Prices were nominal at $290 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Copra exports

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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from Philippines totaled 63,148 long tons in February of which 47,148 long tons went to the United States; 7,250 tons to United Kingdom; 7,200 tons, Yugoslavia; 6,479 tons, Switzerland; 6,000 tons, Austria; 5,800 tons, Denmark; 4,003 tons, Canada; 2,706 tons, Norway and 2,000 tons, French Morocco, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Coconut oil exports from the Philippines increased slightly, totaling 3,635 long tons in February, against 3,140 tons in January. No coconut oil shipments were made during February, 1947. The forecast for Philippine copra consumption was placed at 150,000 tons for 1948 and may be larger if crushing facilities now under construction begin operating during the first half of this year, OFAR stated. Copra shipments totaled 968,432 long tons in 1947, against the 1935-39 average of 299,383 long tons.

Corn—Scarcity of offerings kept this market strong and light sales of crude were reported at 24c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, an advance of ½c. Bids were in the market at 23½c. Refined oil was nominal at 27c. to 27½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Olive—Trading was reported dull for oil on the spot and for shipment. Offerings for shipment were liberal, with quotations still above buyers ideas. Moroccan oil was quoted nominally at $4 to $4.10 per gallon, drums, duty paid on the spot and Spanish oil at $4.50 to $4.60, same basis.

Olive Oil Foots—First arrival of foots since the war was noted at New York last week. Imports totaled 1,395 tons in bulk and 1,860 drums, the major portion was for delivery against previous orders. Foots were offered at 23c. per pound, tankcars, and 25c. drums, carlots, New York basis. Inquiry was fairly active.

Peanut—Market was firmer and light trading was reported in crude oil at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, up ½c. and 25c. asked. Consuming inquiry was limited, but offerings were well held in sympathy with crude corn and cottonseed oils. Refined oil was quoted nominally at 27½c. to 28c. per pound, tankcars, mills.

Soybean—This market was firmer under increased government inquiry. Crude oil was advanced ½c. and sales were noted at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, for March shipment, and 20c. for May. April shipments were 20c. bid. Refined oil was quoted nominally at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, mills. Department of Agriculture announced the purchase of 2,200,000 pounds of refined soybean oil at 25⅜c. per pound drums, f.a.s. New York, April-May delivery and 6,660,000 pounds of crude at 21c., f.o.b. mills for immediate and 20½c. April delivery for the week ended March 22.

Farmers plan to plant about 10 percent less acreage to soybeans this year than in 1947, according to the Crop Reporting Bureau. The prospective acreage was reported at 11,700,000 acres, compared with 12,900,000 acres in 1947.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 26, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	..	....	....	23.00A
July	..	....	....	22.50A
September	..	....	....	22.50A
October	..	....	....	21.60A
December	..	....	....	21.60A
January	..	....	....	21.60A
March	..	....	....	21.60A

Total sales—None.

Tung—Buying interest was inactive and the market was entirely nominal at 25¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Firm bids, it was intimated could have shaded this figure.

New Delhi (Comtelburo) March 22, 1948.—A select committee on the Finance Bill presented to the Indominion Parliament a proposal that the export duty on vegetable oil shall be 160 rupees instead of 200 rupees per ton. On February 28, in presenting the first annual budget to Parliament, Indian Finance Minister R. K. Chetty, proposed that to aid in balancing the budget that an export duty of Rs.80 be established on oil seeds and Rs.200 per ton on vegetable oils.

Fats and Greases

Greases—While leading packers plants were shutdown by strikes, sales of moderate quantities were made at lower prices. Prices were off 1½c. per pound

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for the week, although the volume of trading was reported light and put through by renderers as large packers were out of the market. Choice white sold at 18c. per pound, loose, works, yellow at 17c. and house 16½c., same basis.

Lard—Trading was reported light and the market developed an easy tone late in the week. Offerings were liberal.

Tallow—Prices were easier and declined 1½c. per pound for the week despite the reduced production as a result of strikes which closed plants of leading producers. Volume of sales were reported limited, but were sufficient to establish the market. Sales of fancy were noted at 18c. per pound, loose, works, extra at 17¾c. and special, 17½c., same basis. Production of inedible tallow and grease, other than wool grease was placed at 2,023,452,000 pounds in 1947, compared with 1,657,981,000 pounds in 1946, according to the Department of Commerce. Disappearance was indicated at 1,883,004,000 pounds against 1,676,607,000 pounds in the previous year. Factory stocks were placed at 244,786,000 pounds, December 31, 1947, compared with 172,562,000 pounds for the same time in 1946.

Fish Oils

Whale—Reports from London stated that latest returns from the Antarctic whale fishing area indicated the production continued at a steady level. Up to February 29, the nine Norwegian expeditions have produced 645,450 barrels of whale oil, compared with about 603,500 barrels for seven expeditions at the corresponding date a year ago. Other catches include those of the whaling factory "Empire Victory," with 69,996 barrels up to February 14 (92,000 barrels up to February 15 last year) and "Baleana," with 87,300 barrels (97,600 barrels up to February 17 last year). The number of blue whale units secured up to February 29 (excluding recent returns from the Soviet expedition) were 12,484, and about 11,500 up to a similar date last year. Reports say that at the present rate of procurement, fishing should be completed in

Oils, Fats Production Consumption: February

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for February, 1948, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Babassu, crude	2,780,000	700,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Castor, No. 1, crude	9,035,000	6,747,000
No. 3, crude	2,935,000	2,006,000
Dehydrated	3,351,000	2,736,000
Sulphonated	.....	250,000
Chinawood or tung oil	2,470,000	10,347,000
Coconut, crude	67,737,000	68,333,000
Refined	28,361,000	24,666,000
Corn, crude	15,644,000	15,061,000
Refined	43,985,000	5,721,000
Cottonseed, crude	130,270,000	134,436,000
Refined	124,877,000	105,611,000
Linseed	51,033,000	38,987,000
Olive, edible	928,000	0,000
Inedible	.....	21,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	[2]	[2]
Oiticica	.....	374,000
Palm, crude	.....	3,474,000
Refined	.....	233,000
Peanut, crude[1]	12,572,000	12,541,000
Refined	11,716,000	4,813,000
Rapeseed	.....	551,000
Sesame	.....	7,000
Soybean, crude	140,624,000	110,156,000
Refined	99,389,000	94,610,000
All other	.....	.....

Animal Oils

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	162,202,000	10,443,000
Neatsfoot oil	204,000	273,000
Tallow, edible	6,947,000	2,328,000
Inedible	92,230,000	105,751,000

Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[3]

Cod	39,000	983,000
Codliver	.....	906,000
Menhaden	.....	3,027,000
Other fish	[4]454,000	14,053,000
Other liver	201,000	609,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	44,979,000	51,491,000
Wool grease	1,836,000	1,704,000

Secondary Products

Animal fats and oil fatty acids	11,487,000	11,741,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	1,835,000	2,144,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	2,569,000	495,000
Grease and lard oil	4,070,000	2,657,000
Oleo oil	4,060,000	504,000
Red oil or oleic acid	5,129,000	4,312,000
Stearic acid	4,917,000	4,518,000
Foots from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[5]	665,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,639,000	1,495,000
Inedible	1,831,00	970,000
Stearin, vegetable, oil, winter	8,617,000	6,421,000
Tallow oil	1,241,000	932,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foods including fatty acids from fall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	7,078,000	5,820,000

Other Products

Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	10,294,000	7,376,000
crude oil (100% basis)	18,413,000	19,496,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	7,947,000	7,098,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	107,979,000	99,747,000
Inedible	17,264,000	18,118,000
Shortening	101,120,000	354,000
Winterized vegetable oils	39,525,000	.....

[1] Data on production collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics; stocks held by crude peanut oil producers also reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics whereas those held at refineries are collected by the Bureau of the Census.

[2] Included in "all other" vegetable oils to avoid disclosures of operation of individual establishments.

[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.

[4] Includes 181,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard and no menhaden oil.

[5] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons	
	Consumption	Stocks Feb. 29
Babassu	2,174	706
Castor beans	13,601	15,319
Copra	53,135	35,392
Corn germs	21,354	739
Cottonseed	411,980	778,339
Flaxseed	72,655	162,399
Soybeans	447,992	1,309,071
Peanuts—		
Farmer's stock[2]	15,383	354,223
No. 2 and oil stock[3]	22,087	7,625
Other	3,401	4,773

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on consumption and stocks of peanuts.

[2] Weights shown for peanuts in shell. Stocks figures include quantities held for making peanut butter, candy, and for other uses, as well as for crushing.

[3] Weights shown for shelled peanuts. Stocks figures include quantities held at all commercial locations, principally for crushing into oil and meal.

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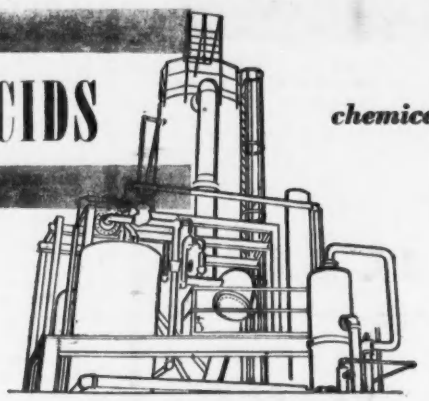

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This means that the manufacturer can now select the specific fatty acid desired for his particular product instead of just taking the mixed fatty acid containing the highest percentage of the individual acid desired.

The Neo-Fats (trade name for Armour's fractionally distilled fatty acids) are already being used in chemicals and cosmetics, candles and chewing gums, soaps and flotation reagents, rubber tires and typewriter ribbons, plastics and shoe polishes, insecticides and lubricating greases, varnishes and recording cylinders. But these uses are just an indication of the Neo-Fats' contribution to industry today, for the separation of these commercially pure fatty acids gives the industrial chemist vast new fields to explore.

FATTY RADICAL A MAJOR FACTOR IN METALLIC SOAPS

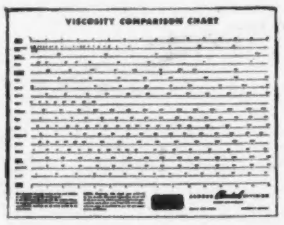
It is now recognized that the physical and chemical properties of metallic soaps, which at one time were attributed largely to the influences of the metallic ion, are fully as dependent upon the fatty radical employed.

In the lubricating field particularly, great stress is laid upon the composition of fatty acids, since grease yields (which are dependent upon thickening power, temperature tolerances and mechanical stability) have been correlated definitely with fatty acid composition.

Stearic, palmitic, myristic and lauric acids each impart specific properties to their aluminum, magnesium, lithium and other water insoluble salts, as well as to their water soluble sodium and potassium salts. Controlled mixtures of the above, as well as mixtures containing arachidic and behenic acids often increase mechanical stability and widen temperature tolerances, although softening points are usually lowered.

During the war the intensive research in this field in developing suitable thickening agents for incendiary weapons greatly increased our appreciation of the influence of the fatty radical in metallic soaps.

FREE VISCOSITY COMPARISON CHART



This chart showing all major viscosity scales enables you to make a quick comparison of a known reading on one scale with its corresponding reading on any or all of the other 17 scales.

ADDITION OF AMINE ACETATE IMPROVES WET-SURFACE PAINTS

Armac C (Armour's coco amine acetate) has the ability to make oils preferentially coat many damp surfaces, forcing the water away from the surface and making a direct "oil-to-surface" bond.

Investigation of this property in connection with paints shows that 0.5% Armac C (on the basis of the solids) is sufficient to cause the paint to cling better to damp, rusty surfaces. Generally the Armac C is added in butanol solution when the solvent is added to thin the mix.

Work done on pure phenolic varnishes shows that the addition of 0.5% Armac C also acts as an anti-skinning agent without affecting the drying rate.

WRITE FOR "THE HANDLING, SAMPLING AND TESTING OF FATTY ACIDS"

This concise, authoritative booklet is available without charge. The following subjects are covered: Shipping fatty acids; storing fatty acids; process equipment; standard sampling methods and equipment; testing fatty acids; tests commonly used and their meanings.

FROTH FLOTATION OF MINERALS

Selective separation of minerals by froth flotation is dependent on that property of mineral matter which makes it possible to selectively wet or film mineral surfaces. Fatty acids produce a hydrophobic film—a surface which is non-wettable by the liquid in which the mineral particles are suspended.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

	Titer	Acid V.	Iodine V.
Neo-Fat 1-65	67°C	198	3.0
Neo-Fat 1-60	61°C	202	3.5
Neo-Fat 3	23°C	198	120
Neo-Fat 3-R	19°C	198	140

Unlike ordinary "double-pressed" stearic acid, which actually contains less than 50% stearic acid, the fractionally distilled Neo-Fats 1-65 and 1-60 contain respectively 90% and 75% stearic acid. As a result, it is frequently possible to use smaller percentages of these Neo-Fats formulations where commercial stearic acid has previously been used. Uses include: rubber compounding, metallic soaps, buffing compounds, paper coatings, greases, shave creams, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals.

Neo-Fats 3 and 3-R are carefully controlled, uniform mixtures of C-18 acids, predominantly unsaturated. Neo-Fat 3 (50% linoleic, 40% oleic, 10% saturated) is a mixture particularly suited to the production of potash jell soaps, textile soaps, special lubricants, etc. Neo-Fat 3-R (59% linoleic, 39.5% oleic, 1.5% saturated) with its high linoleic content and freedom from linolenic is ideally suited to the manufacture of alkyd resins for non-yellowing enamels and varnishes, and is also excellent for emulsions, paper sizing compounds, etc.

* * *

A new coconut oil fatty acid mixture is now available. It's ideal for shampoos, shaving creams, toilet preparations, specialty soaps, since it is stripped free of irritating short-chain acids. Average composition: Myristic, 45%; Palmitic, 25%; Lauric, 15%; Stearic, 15%. Titer, 42°C; Acid Value, 230; Iodine Value, 5 Max.

The first fatty acids used for froth flotation were of necessity cheap and crude ones. Many flotation processes were developed for use of crude fatty acids, but whenever a high degree of selectivity is desired, refined and consistently uniform fatty acids are required, such as Neo-Fats 3, 3-R, S-142, D-142, 17 and low-titered vegetable oil fatty acids of high oleic-linoleic acid content. Titer is important since dispersion of the fatty acids in water is essential—a difficult procedure when you consider that often only one-half pound of a fatty acid is dispersed in 10,000 pounds of water to film and float to the water surface 1,700 pounds of mineral having an apparent surface area of 1,500 sq. cm/gm.

The Armacs (amine acetates) and the Arquads (quaternary ammonium salts) are also widely used as flotation reagents.

Individual Data Sheets are available on each of the fatty acid products mentioned on this page. Indicate on coupon below any specific sheets you would like to have.

Mail this coupon today

(*Attach to your business letterhead, please*)

Please send me, without charge, items checked below.

- ☐ Viscosity Chart
- ☐ Booklet, "The Handling, Sampling and Testing of Fatty Acids
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Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.	
500	185/190	10 Maximum	2½ Maximum	Crown Quality MICROCRYSTALLINE Waxes
1035	195/200	2 Maximum	2 to 2½	

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sap. Number	
23	180/185	6 Maximum	4½ to 6	20 to 25	55 to 65	Crown Quality EMULSIFIABLE Waxes
36	180/185	8 Maximum	5½ to 8	30 to 35	85 to 95	

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about another four weeks. Reports from Amsterdam stated the Dutch whaling ship Willem Barendsz produced 10,773 tons of oil and 1,189 tons of sperm oil up to March 13.

Tokyo (Comtelburo).—The second Japanese Antarctic whaling expedition has completed operations with a catch of 1,321 whales, the fisheries division of the Supreme Allied Command in Japan announced March 20. The season's catch will yield about 18,000 tons of whale oil and 35,000 tons of meat and other food products.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The cake market was firm with $74 bid and $75 asked, in the Valley, with heaviest buying interest originating in the West. Meal sacked, 41 percent, traded at $81.50, f.o.b. north Alabama mills. Georgia mills are still holding for $85 to $86 but are doing practically no carlot business. One South Carolina crusher offered a small tonnage, sacked 41 percent, at $82 which is first indication of weakness in that direction.

Linseed Meal—Liberal offerings and lack of demand continued to unsettle the meal market.

Minneapolis.—Demand for meal was extremely slow and crushers were pushing offerings for April shipment in all directions. Prices continued to sag, dropping down to $68 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis, for March-April and May shipment. Instructions on old contracts were only fair and crushers were pushing contract holders to move meal on schedule, without too much success.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-4
This week	9,840,000	5,280,0
Since Sept. 1	374,100,000	220,480,

Peanut Meal—United States production through February totaled 53,000 tons as compared to 63,000 tons for same period last year. February production was 11,000 tons, compared to 17,000 during February 1947. Stocks on hand at mills February 29 were 4,200 tons against 16,000 a year ago. On March 26 C.C.C. will sell 4,000 tons farmers stock for crushing to highest bidders from which about 1,500 tons of meal can be produced. In the meantime, offerings were scarce.

Waxes

Carnauba—Distressed lots on the spot continued to hang over the market. Offerings were liberal for most grades, but demand was conspicuous by its absence. Prices covered a wide range and were entirely nominal. The weakest grade on the list was No. 1 yellow which was offered down to $1.15 to $1.16 per pound as to seller and quantity. Distressed lots were sold below this level. Chalky, No. 3 was quoted at 68c. to 69c. per pound; North Country, No. 3, 68c. to 69c. and refined, 73c. to 75c.

Margarin Output Larger

Margarin production was sharply higher in January than during the same month a year ago, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue:—

	January Pounds 1948	1947
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	[1]80,080,712	[2]64,766,480
Withdrawn tax-paid	82,226,398	63,755,610
Used in Uncolored Margarin		
Butter flavor	313	515
Citric acid	.....	558
Coconut oil	1,759	[4]431,302
Corn oil	32,899	396,359
Cottonseed flakes	.....	8,600
Cottonseed oil	44,046,855	29,294,574
Derivative of glycerin	128,314	104,064
Diacetyl	7,230	161
Lecithin	112,553	78,774
Milk	13,632,009	10,844,764
Monostearin	94,395	77,158
Neutral lard	448,073	312,568
Oleo oil	416,810	470,082
Oleo stearin	296,986	262,852
Oleo stock	71,840	67,270
Peanut oil	389,376	389,563
Salt	2,957,200	2,097,743
Soda, benzoate of	60,038	47,253
Sodium sulpho acetate	4,877	.....
Soybean oil	19,214,198	20,350,786
Soybean stearin	.....	14,995
Vitamin concentrate	12,128	11,379
Total	81,908,404	65,812,231
Production of colored oleomargarin	7,873,272	[3]3,175,069
Withdrawn tax-paid	5,025,877	2,524,405
Used in Colored Margarin		
Butter flavor	81	44
Color	5,105	2,052
Corn oil	235	15,507
Coconut oil	2,135,552	[4]424,010
Cottonseed flakes	.....	305
Cottonseed oil	2,671,170	821,887
Derivative of glycerin	7,988	4,209
Diacetyl	131	5
Lecithin	10,329	1,801
Milk	1,343,432	521,823
Monostearin	4,170	1,109
Neutral lard	33,353	27,477
Oleo oil	28,775	30,228
Oleo stock	5,300	.....
Peanut oil	15,919	9,828
Salt	252,287	97,307
Soda, benzoate of	3,917	1,286
Soybean oil	1,418,434	1,236,692
Vitamin concentrate	986	252
Total	7,937,304	3,196,002

[1] Of the amount produced, 7,317 pounds were reworked.
[2] Of the amount produced, 2,539 pounds were reworked.
[3] 474,703 pounds of this oil used in oleomargarin manufactured for export by, or from, the United States, and 1,662,559 pounds used in production of the product for domestic consumption.
[4] 377,443 pounds of this oil used in oleomargarin manufactured for export by, or from, the United States, and 477,909 pounds used in the production of the product for domestic consumption.
[5] Of the amount produced, 109 pounds were reworked.

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